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Annual Report

of the

Medical and Health

Department.

St. Vincent.

1936.

KINGSTOWN :  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1937.





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# St. Vincent West Indies

**Reference**

- Roads
- Parish Boundaries
- Medical District Boundaries

Scale — One Inch = 2.62 Miles





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SAINT VINCENT.

OFFICE OF SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,  
KINGSTOWN,

25th March, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your information and that of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Annual Report of the Department for 1936, together with the returns appended thereto.

I have, etc.,

A. G. H. SMART,  
*Senior Medical Officer.*

His Honour

THE ADMINISTRATOR,

ST. VINCENT.

(396/1937).

## REPORT ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

### 1. Administration.

#### A. STAFF AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following was the approved staff during the year under review :—

One	Senior Medical Officer.
Seven	District Medical Officers.
One	Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital.
One	Nurse Matron.
One	Steward and Chief Dispenser.
Ten	Dispensers.
One	Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Six	District Sanitary Inspectors.
Fourteen	Nurses and Probationers.
Thirteen	Nurses, Fort Institutions.
One	Head Keeper, Fort Institutions.
Six	Male attendants, Fort Institutions.
Ten	District Nurses.

### Senior Staff changes during 1936.

- Senior Medical Officer.* Dr. A. G. H. Smart, M.B.E., was Senior Medical Officer throughout the year.
- Medical Officer, District 1, Superintendent, Fort Institutions, and Port Health Officer.* As during 1935, Dr. H. B. Gregory held these appointments.
- Medical Officer, District 2 South.* Dr. A. B. Brereton held the appointment until August when he proceeded on vacation and study leave to England to qualify as a Radiologist. In his place Dr. E. D. B. Charles was transferred from District 3.
- Medical Officer, District 2 North.* Dr. K. J. E. McMillan was in charge until the 29th December, when he was transferred to District 6.
- Medical Officer, District 3.* Dr. R. Bonello who returned from long leave took over charge of this District on transfer of Dr. Charles to District 2 South. Dr. Bonello for a short while before taking up duty in District 3 acted as Medical Officer in charge District 4.
- Medical Officer, District 4.* Except for four weeks when Dr. Bonello was solely in charge the work of this District was shared by the Medical Officers of Districts 3 and 5 respectively.
- Medical Officer, District 5.* Dr. J. W. Gallwey was in charge until the 8th of September, when he proceeded on vacation leave. He was relieved by Dr. A. S. Cato until the 27th September, when Dr. R. L. Renwick took over duty as acting Medical Officer in charge of the District.
- Medical Officer, District 6.* Dr. R. Austin remained in charge until December 29th when he was transferred to District 2 North. This officer also officiated as District Officer, St. Vincent Grenadines and Magistrate.
- Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital.* Dr. A. Lai Kiow continued to officiate in this capacity throughout the year.
- Matron.* Miss L. E. Elphick remained as Matron.
- Steward and Chief Dispenser.* Mr. E. T. Young remained in charge.
- Chief Sanitary Inspector.* This post remained in the charge of Mr. J. L. Chapman.

A new arrangement was approved during the year. Dr. A. S. Cato, who had recently qualified, was employed as a subsidised Medical Practitioner and performed certain duties from the 1st October onwards until the end of the year. The appointment of this officer on a part time basis permitted among other things Medical Officers to take much needed periods of leave for recreation and has already eased the position at Headquarters by allowing reasonable relaxation from duty for the Resident Surgeon and by lightening the duties of the Medical Officer of the District. Owing to the fact that one Medical Officer



was absent continuously from the Colony throughout the year (except for the few weeks referred to above) it was not possible to fill the post of Medical Officer, District 4.

A map showing the Medical Districts is appended : these are numbered from the Kingstown District, which is No. 1, running North and the Grenadines District is numbered 6.

#### B. LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Minimum Wage Ordinance was under consideration during the year and the Ordinance fixing rates of pay was passed and became effective early in 1937.

A regulation was made by the Sanitary Authority on the 13th October "Prohibiting the taking of fish by seine or otherwise within a radius of 200 feet of any public latrine or sewerage outfall in Kingstown".

#### C. FINANCE.

##### *Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Medical Department, 1936.*

##### (a) EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure detailed.		Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	
			Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical	...	7,599 14 3	4,657 15 8	267 19 11
Sanitary Services	...	625 6 9	1,513 6 11	112 19 6
Total	...	8,225 1 0	6,171 2 7	380 19 5

##### (b) REVENUE.

Hospital and Graham Wing	...	£ 247 16 10
Dispensaries	...	197 3 8

The expenditure of the Medical Department in 1935, according to the Estimates, amounted to 19·7% of revenue but expenditure was £600 short of the estimate (£14,307) and revenue for 1935 was up considerably, from £72,543 (estimated) to £77,758. In 1935 on the basis of revised figures, after deducting revenue, the proportion of expenditure to total revenue would be 17·0%. In 1936 the expenditure of the Department (estimated) amounted to 19·5% of the estimated annual revenue of the Colony ; against this expenditure is an estimated revenue during the year, on account of Hospital and dispensary fees, contributions by Town Boards towards the scavenging of towns, etc. of £958. The majority of the people in the Colony are very poor and Departmental revenue, which might be material elsewhere on account of Hospital and/or dispensary treatment, is comparatively low in this Colony. In addition the Department is responsible for the scavenging of all the towns in the Colony, under the Public Health Ordinance for providing all school latrines, whether for denominational schools or those belonging to the Government, and also includes within its budget administration of the Pauper Asylum. Furthermore, except for a few months at the end of the year, the Colony was without the services of any private medical practitioner and the Department has been responsible for the medical care of the whole population of the Colony. If Medical Officers were relieved, or largely relieved, of private practice the Department might be run more economically. In other Colonies this is possible and no doubt in time as persons qualify and settle down in private

practice the situation may be modified in St. Vincent: but it is doubtful when or to what extent St. Vincent may in the future be able to support private medical practitioners. In addition one Medical Officer is employed in the dual capacity of District Officer as well as Medical Officer.

The expenditure of the Medical Department against revenue is proportionately high because revenue is comparatively low; actually the year under review was a peak year in revenue for the Colony. The services now provided by the Medical Department are only essential services and cannot be reduced. But, as in other things, a minimum service may be relatively expensive because it is confined to a limited population; expenditure in this direction will not necessarily increase with a larger population and the per capita cost would be proportionately reduced. Incidentally London County Council spend in 1936-7, on account of Public Health services (including the care of mental defectives) 18·4% of total expenditure, which is the same as revenue in this case, viz. £6,042,546 out of £32,781,000 for all services. So that the Colony appears to be in good company in this respect.

## II. Public Health.

### *Vital Statistics.*

The figures for this section of the Report have been supplied by the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The following table gives the figures for the last three years.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.	
		Total.	Rate per mille.	Total.	Rate per mille.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1934	53,622	2,087	38·92	771	14·48	228	109·2
1935	55,219	2,211	40·04	850	15·39	246	111·2
1936	56,511	2,212	39·14	924	16·35	264	119·3

The total of population is calculated on the last census figure and based on the natural increase during the year *i.e.* the excess of births over deaths and the excess of arrivals in the Colony over departures. The former amounted to 1,288 (as compared with 1,361 in 1935) and the excess of arrivals over departures amounted to four persons.

The resulting increase on the 1935 figure of population amounted to 2·3% while there was, as is seen, an 8·7% increase in the total deaths as compared with 1935 and no increase in the total of births (2,212 as compared with 2,211). Although births have increased progressively during the last decade (from 1,891 in 1927) there seems to be now a tendency for the figure to remain stationary; the yearly totals since, and including, 1933 have been 2,244 2,203, 2,211 and 2,212 respectively. The total of still births recorded was lower than that of 1935, 110 as compared with 119, which denotes one still birth to every twenty live births. One thousand five hundred and forty three births (69·7% of the total live births) were registered as illegitimate.

Deaths show an 8·7% increase on those of 1935, (eight of the total belong to 1935 but are included with the 1936 figures because inquests were delayed until after the close of 1935), and exactly half this increase occurred in the age group up to five years. Actually there was a 7·3% increase in the total of infant deaths compared with 1935 and there was no corresponding increase in the total of births. This remark applies also to the general death rate; while there was an 8·7% rise in the total of deaths the increase on the population amounted to only 2·3%. There were 440 deaths among males to 484 among females.



With a material increase in 1936 the infantile mortality rate is maintaining its consistent rise since 1933 when the low rate of seventy three deaths per 1,000 live births was recorded ; this was preceded by a remarkable fall from the figure of one hundred and fifty two deaths per 1,000 live births in 1931. It is possible that varying methods of calculation may have had something to do with these divergences. This rise in the infantile mortality rate will be referred to later on ; actually it represents eighteen additional infant deaths during the year.

The total number of deaths under five years of age was 458 (*i.e.* 49·5% of the total) and as stated is a 8·7% increase on the total for 1935, and the total of infant deaths comprised 28·5% of the total deaths. These proportions are the same as those found in 1935 ; compared with that year the additional number of infant deaths was eighteen and under 5 years of age the additional total, including infant deaths, was seventy four on an increased population.

For comparison with these figures the latest corresponding rates for England and Wales are shown below ; these are the provisional figures for 1936.

England and Wales	Birth rate per mille.	Crude death rate per mille.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
1936	14·8	12·1	59

No information is available as to the maternal mortality rate in the Colony.

Summaries showing the prevalence of Disease in Districts and the principal causes of death are given in the appendix. Judged by the incidence of major disease the year was not unhealthy. There were seen only twenty cases of enteric fever (fifty four in 1935) less influenza (677 cases as against 1,288), a lowered incidence of malaria (953 as compared with 1,452) among the more important diseases and, fortunately, an absence of whooping cough (only four cases—a carry-over from 1935, as against 355). These are salient facts but as most of these conditions are zymotic and may occur in cycles it would be difficult to connect this improvement with any work of the Department. All returns given are crude returns and no attempt has been made to correct for various factors or to correlate admissions to and deaths in the Colonial Hospital with their proper districts : this will bear hardly on Kingstown in the case of certain returns. A summary of deaths in different age groups is included with the appendix.

### III. Hygiene and Sanitation.

#### 1. Mosquito and insect-borne disease.

As the diagnosis of malaria has hitherto had to depend on clinical examination only there is obviously a margin for error and the figures given are to some extent approximate but as methods (and staff) have not changed much during past years a comparison of figures over a period is of value as indicating any increase or decrease of incidence.

These are given below :—

Year.		Cases.		Deaths.
1933	...	950	...	10
1934	...	774	...	4
1935	...	1,452	...	12
1936	...	953	...	2

so that on the figures it is apparent that there was a reduction of malaria in the Districts compared with 1935, although not as compared with other years.



The highest total was in January and the lowest in December. There was a tendency for the incidence to rise about August and 43% of the cases were notified from certain areas on the Leeward side in District 2 South : this corresponds with experience in previous years.

Action was taken to deal with one site on this area by enforcing certain measures and routine oiling was carried out in Kingstown and elsewhere.

No cases of dengue or of filariasis are recorded.

## 2. *Epidemic Diseases.*

*Enteric Fevers.* The chart at the end of this report indicates the fluctuations in incidence of these fevers each year. In the year under review the figure was low (twenty cases with ten deaths against fifty seven with thirteen deaths in 1935) with a proportionately high case mortality. All these cases were admitted to the Colonial Hospital for treatment—actually one case occurred among the Nursing Staff at the Hospital, and the high case mortality is an indication how in many instances cases arrived at Hospital too late to permit of a chance of recovery. The occurrence of cases was entirely sporadic. The area in which cases predominated in the previous year was responsible for only one case in 1936. In view of the incidence and distribution it looked as if carriers might be responsible for these outbreaks. Special attention was directed to this question during the year, to dealing with sources of possible infection and the removal of these. A total of 587 contacts was inoculated, propaganda was instituted and recommendations were made to improve certain water supplies or to provide a safe supply where none was available.

*Dysentery.* Two cases of dysentery were reported : the type was not stated.

*Yaws.* The actual total of cases recorded is lower than that of the previous year (5,431 against 6,094) : the number of injections given was 16,854 which shows a slightly higher number of injections per patient than in 1935. Of the total treated (11,296) approximately 4,000 were discharged as clinically cured. Some attempt was made to eliminate from the term 'yaws' those cases that had no obvious identification characteristic of yaws : this may account for the lower figure given. Also some effort at propaganda was made, especially during the organised Health Weeks. But conditions remain in favour of contact spread and spread by conveyance of flies. Housing is lamentably poor and insanitary and where the child with yaws remains at home and the home is constantly overcrowded with no possible means of avoiding contact with others it is not surprising that the campaign against yaws remains ineffective. Malnutrition is also a factor in retarding cure. Treatment continued on the lines of the previous year. There is however great difficulty in getting persons to attend regularly for treatment, and most people do not come for treatment until the disease is well advanced holding the belief, not confined to the West Indies, that the disease must be well developed before treatment can have any effect. Many people also have an idea that infection by yaws is of the nature of an 'act of God' and is inevitable. A pamphlet has been drawn up and is being widely circulated in order to try and counteract these views.

## 3. *Other Diseases.*

(a) *Leprosy.* Two cases of leprosy, both of an advanced type, were admitted to the Leper settlement—the same total as admitted during 1935.

(b) *Pneumonia.* There were fifty two cases of pneumonia recorded compared with forty cases in 1935. The deaths totalled thirty nine and twenty eight respectively. These came mainly from District 5, with a considerable increase towards the end of the year after a period of rainy and rather trying weather. There was more than double the total of cases seen in December



than in any other month of the year. But for the absence of whooping cough and its complications the total of cases seen would have been higher.

(c) *Tuberculosis*. Fifty three cases (as compared with 71 in 1935) were notified and of these forty (fifty six in 1935) were of pulmonary tuberculosis; the majority of these cases as usual come from urban areas. Fourteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted either to hospital or the Sanatorium, but none in an early stage of the disease with a reasonable chance of recovery. There were eleven deaths among those admitted for treatment, and a total of twenty seven among the total cases of tuberculosis notified.

(d) *Tetanus*. Twelve cases of tetanus were admitted to hospital and of these five died. These came from widely scattered places in the Colony and there was no concentration in any one area. The ages of those attacked ranged from one year to forty three years. In addition there were reported four cases of tetanus neonatorum but two of the latter were of doubtful authenticity. Thirteen cases of tetanus were reported during 1935 with seven deaths. Prophylactic inoculation with antitetanic serum is being practised in all suspicious cases of injury.

(e) *Influenza*. In the Districts influenza occurred throughout the year in a mild form but with only about half the total of cases as compared with this in 1935 (677 cases against 1,288). About 67% of these cases belonged to the District of Kingstown and the Grenadines. This influenza was of an exceedingly mild type—only one death being recorded among the District cases and no deaths among the admissions (sixteen) to Hospital.

(f) *Whooping Cough*. The absence of whooping cough (only four cases as compared with 355 in 1935) has been referred to already. While there were eighteen deaths on this account in 1935 there were none in the year under review.

(g) *Measles*. Two cases of measles with no deaths were recorded from the Grenadines, as against seventeen cases with no deaths in 1935.

(h) *Venereal Disease*. Some attempt was made to record better these attendances i.e. to divide up first attendances according to the stage of disease seen. Actually in the Districts 752 cases of syphilis were recorded as attending, this being supposed to relate to syphilis where it still may be referred to as such and not a late (and well-defined) manifestation of the disease, but as forty deaths are related to these cases it appears as if some advanced types have been included as well as those with hereditary syphilis. Also propaganda was instituted and leaflets drawn up and distributed. But the Medical Officers point out how difficult, if not impossible, it is to get patients to attend over any prolonged period. However a venereal disease clinic is being established at Kingstown during the current year so that this may help to ameliorate conditions and at the same time serve as propaganda. With regard to gonorrhœa the figures quoted are 631 with one death, but the same story comes from all the Districts that rarely is a case seen when it is first infected. It may be that the propaganda spread during the Health Weeks and by other agencies will in time dispel some of the cloud of ignorance that hinders advancement in these directions. The figures for 1935 were not recorded independently; those for cases admitted to the Colonial Hospital last year are referred to later on. Thirty two deaths, among a total of forty nine, are recorded as due to congenital syphilis.

#### IV. General Measures of Sanitation.

1. *Sewage Disposal*. There is no change in the system employed at Kingstown and described in the last annual report. The same unsavoury bucket system (with a single bucket only) exists and disposal is into the sea. There were increasing applications to instal septic tank systems and all these



applications were eventually approved although it was difficult in many instances to find satisfactory means of disposal of the septic tank effluent by trenching or otherwise on account of the irregular and ill defined lay-out of the urban area. At the same time it has to be remembered that an increasing number of septic tank installations demands an increased and unfailing water supply—actually sixteen applications were approved during the year bringing up the total of septic tank installations in Kingstown to ninety two, including three on independent water supplies. Soakage pits, which had been approved in the past, were not recommended within urban areas. During the year a bye-law forbidding the working of seine nets around sewage outfalls in Kingstown was passed. A disposal pit was provided for sewage from the pauper asylum and mental hospital at the Fort, and a better state of affairs introduced than existed in the past. The public latrines were properly maintained ; that at Barrouallie was rebuilt on a better site. Most of these latrines are built over the sea. Some 400 privy cess pits and twenty four bucket latrines were built in rural areas as the result of action by the Sanitary staff.

2. *Refuse Disposal.* Scavenging was carried out as heretofore in Kingstown and the smaller towns. In Kingstown approximately 1,500 tons of rubbish were collected and in the smaller towns about 2,000 tons were disposed of. Horses, mules and donkeys were employed for transport and the incinerators and different public collecting rubbish bins were maintained in good repair. The scavenging of Kingstown is reasonably efficient but in the smaller towns it varies in quality. But there is not a high incidence of disease usually associated with conveyance by flies.

3. *Markets.* Covered market space at Kingstown is inadequate both as regards accommodation for wares and shelter during wet weather for traders and buyers. This matter is receiving consideration by the Town Board.

4. *Water Supplies.* This subject has already been mentioned in dealing with epidemic disease. Proposals have been put forward to deal with and improve existing supplies at Layou, Stubbs, Barrouallie, Georgetown, Trounaca, and to provide supplies at Buccament, Mount Bentinck, Belmont and Belair. The Mount Bentinck supply is intended to provide a water supply for some 2,000 persons in the neighbourhood who at present have no safe supply and among whom an outbreak of enteric fever occurred in 1935. The estimated cost of this and of the Buccament supply along with the improvement of the Georgetown supply is £4,500. In addition the smaller supplies mentioned above require attention in order to make them reasonably safe for consumption or to improve the yield ; improvements were made to the Calliaqua supply during the year. The question of the inadequacy of the Kingstown supply was under the consideration of the Town Board during the year and experimental work was being done to try and tap an additional source of supply.

5. *Visits of inspection by Sanitary Staff.* The amount of work done in this connection, mostly after notice given, is summarised below :—

Visits of inspection	...	38.015
Latrines built	...	439
Latrines repaired	...	511
Yards and hog swamps cleansed	...	2.277
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	428
Accumulations of manure removed	...	957
Rubbish bins provided by householders	...	65
Shops cleaned and/or whitewashed	...	424
Cake trays made fly proof	...	22
Houses repaired	...	34
Boats emptied of stagnant water	...	50
Premises disinfected	...	43

In addition 866 rats were trapped or poisoned, species not recorded.



6. *Housing and Town planning.* Applications to erect 155 new buildings in rural areas were approved and, in order to admit light and air and thus improve ventilation, about 1,000 trees were felled and a large number of others trimmed on action taken by the Sanitary Staff.

7. *Food in relation to health and disease.* The actual work done by the Sanitary Staff in the control of food vendors is detailed in the appendix to this report, as well as the total of certificates issued to such persons. In addition the total of food vending establishments registered during the year is recorded. A good deal was done to draw attention to the existing malnutrition of the poorer classes referred to in the previous year's report. Perhaps the greatest effect created was through the agency of Health Weeks. At that held at Barrouallie in October daily demonstrations were given by a qualified teacher showing how ordinary foodstuffs, easily and cheaply procurable, could be put up and cooked for the home. With this there were illustrated posters and a leaflet on 'proper feeding' specially drawn up for the purpose. The Agricultural Department contributed a sum of money and with this vegetable seeds were bought and distributed under the supervision of the Sanitary staff to those poor persons who could use them. A garden was started at the incinerator ground at Kingstown which will provide extra vegetables for the Hospital. Propaganda was instituted at the schools—the Medical Officer of the District at each visit giving a talk on some appropriate subject, perhaps on feeding, perhaps on the spread of contagious disease such as yaws or on some similar evil. In addition some investigation into conditions of malnutrition in the Colony was started and the Resident Surgeon was asked to take note of such cases admitted to the Hospital when the condition for which the person was admitted was the result of, or recovery was being retarded by, a state of malnutrition. At a visit made the Hospital last year without notice a census taken of in-patients in the main hospital showed that 63% of these persons were suffering from chronic disease and that of this proportion about one half was afflicted with ulcers of various sizes and chronicity many of which had relapsed again and again. These were essentially cases where suitable and adequate feeding combined with treatment would hasten recovery and possibly prevent relapse.

8. *Labour conditions.* Conditions of housing and employment amongst labourers are bad ; with employment uncertain and precarious conditions of living cannot but be unsatisfactory. Until conditions of employment are more stable, as they should be with better, and improving, trade conditions it is difficult to expect much improvement in conditions of living but it is possible that some of the propaganda now being employed may result in supplying a stimulus towards self help based on knowledge of the facts of disease prevention. Those employing labour have helped during Health Weeks to get contact with those whom they employ and have lent transport for the cleaning up campaign.

9. *School Hygiene.* In the Colony it is estimated that there is a school population of 17,000 ; and there are some 11,400 on the school registers. Of the latter only about 57% attend at all regularly, and the sickness and disability rates at schools are low because it is exceptional for a child who is ill, or even slightly indisposed, to attend school. Children infected with yaws are rarely seen at school and it is difficult often to get contact with these cases which remain in the neighbourhood of their homes.

It had been the practice in Districts for the Medical Officer to visit schools once each quarter. These frequent visits had become hurried and to a great extent perfunctory. In order that it may be possible to spend more time on each visit and accomplish something useful inspection has been reduced from quarterly to half yearly visits and it is hoped that as the years go on these visits may, with the co-operation of the teaching Staff, become increasingly



valuable. The Medical Officer now is expected to make better contact with the pupils and obtain systematically information that can be tabulated and will be of material assistance in determining the state of well-being of these children. He is expected to give a short talk to the pupils on the occasion of each visit and the inspection form of report has been redrafted so as to include all the information required.

All the thirty seven schools in the Colony were visited during the year, all except two on two occasions, but records are available for only thirty six of these. The register attendances of these schools were 10,149 with an actual attendance rate at the time of visits of 50% (49.6). Out of the 5,040 pupils seen only 0.6% were reported as suffering from yaws which demonstrates conclusively that children with yaws in any degree or form remain away from school: this is sanitary but there is the difficulty of tracking the sufferer at home. Apart from yaws 2.5% suffered from skin disease, and 4.2% from different forms of glandular enlargement. Figures for other conditions are not as valuable as they might be because the incidence of these was not recorded in several instances: the figures for 1937 should be more representative. However spleen rates are quoted for all districts but one and are low. The highest rate recorded was only 2.1% in the areas round Pembroke and Barrouallie; it was 1.3% in two other districts and negligible or nil in the remaining districts. The total of pupils seen was almost equally divided between boys and girls.

10. *Propaganda.* This has been referred to previously in dealing with different aspects of the work of the Department. It is worth while to summarise here the various directions in which propaganda has been attempted. First of all were the occasions termed Health Weeks. Three were held during the year—one each at Georgetown, Barrouallie and at Union Island, for their respective districts: the attendances at these totalled 7,437 at the talks and 3,372 at the demonstrations. They were run on the usual lines and were marked by willing co-operation on the part of those who were able to assist. As indicated they were splendidly attended and enthusiasm seemed to be genuine. Small prizes were given to those who were adjudged to have the best kept yards and certificates, kindly donated free of charge by the Proprietor of the 'Vincentian' newspaper, were given to all who won prizes or were mentioned. The demonstrations on food stuffs and cooking, given at the Barrouallie Health Week, have been referred to already. Apart from this lectures were given to school teachers and, of course, at the schools, and as other occasions offered. Various propaganda leaflets were either drafted or adapted. A Child Welfare Centre was started in a small way at Kingstown and spread useful teaching, and with the expansion of this and the institution of venereal disease and dental clinics during the current year increasingly better results should follow.

Another agency for spreading knowledge will be employed during the current year. A course of training for Sanitary Inspectors, extending over three months, will be held early in the year. The only fee to be charged will be ten shillings to those who sit for the examination and the course will be open to the general public as well as to candidates for the examination: any fees that are paid will be employed to buy books and diagrams for the class.

A permanent exhibit of models for propaganda purposes has been collected and has already proved of educational value. It will be added to and improved gradually and it is possible that in time each District will establish a public health exhibit. In this matter especially the Chief Sanitary Inspector evinced great keenness and the fact that such a useful exhibit has been collected so rapidly is due almost entirely to his efforts.

#### V. Port Health Work.

Any Ports not coming within the scope of the International Sanitary Con-

vention were subject to certain restrictions. No ports were quarantined during the year but on account of the landing of a case of small pox at a neighbouring port restrictions were imposed on passengers landing therefrom at Kingstown. The total of arrivals at Kingstown was 2,568 and departures from 2,564.

## VI. Maternity and Child Welfare.

A small infant welfare centre was started at the Colonial Hospital. It was in charge of the Matron who managed to spare time for this from her ordinary duties at the Hospital. In spite of the fact that it was well advertised it did not attract as many persons as might have been expected but even so it did good and marks a beginning. Provision has been made in the 1937 Estimates to engage a whole time Nurse, with special qualifications for this work—generally to supervise such work in the Colony, but it may be difficult to obtain a competent Nurse who has been already trained. She would especially visit the Districts regularly and take in hand supervision of the District nurses and check up the work of the local registered midwives. The right type of woman could accomplish most useful work in this Colony. An amount has also been allotted to rent a small building outside the Hospital and it is thought that this may prove more attractive than a clinic at the Hospital. The total attendances at the Infant Welfare clinic, from the month in which it started (April), amounted to 197 of which 92 represented fresh attendances. Two Firms in Kingstown very kindly donated tinned milk to the Centre as required and the Matron and Girl Guides made clothes for the babies which were sold at the cost of the material. One local resident was good enough to assist regularly at the Clinic for part of the year.

In addition there were ninety seven attendances at the small ante-natal clinic that is held weekly at the hospital.

In the Districts the Government employed nurses attended 169 midwifery cases, made a total of 12,625 visits to houses and during some of these visits saw 483 expectant mothers. At a small proportion of these visits it is reported that talks were given but on every occasion the visit was for the purpose of giving advice or assistance. It is to co-ordinate and supervise this work that the services of a superintending Nurse are required. The continued rise in the infantile death rate and especially the increase in deaths in the one to 5 years age group, serve to stress the need for further efforts in this direction; but at the same time it must be remembered that to some extent at least this must be the cumulative result of a long period of economic stress and hardship.

## VII. Hospitals and Clinics.

### *Colonial Hospital, Kingstown.*

Year.	Daily average of in-patients.	Total admitted.	Total treated.	Total deaths.	Deaths within 48 hours of admission.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.
1934	—	1,252	1,309	76	—	5.86
1935	62	1,399	1,456	86	31	5.90
1936	69	1,452	1,518	95	35	6.25

The above table indicates comparatively the state at this Hospital. Admissions and the daily average of inpatients are both increasing. The death rate on cases treated is slightly up but is not high for a general hospital in the Tropics; if the deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission were deducted the death rate would be reduced to approximately 4%. An analysis of these latter deaths shows that they covered a variety of conditions and were confined to no specific



age group—the ages ranging from infancy to eighty five years of age. The only salient fact that emerges is that all these cases should have been sent in for admission earlier, the fact that they were not sent in earlier being in most instances due in turn to the fact that medical advice was not sought at once. Four of the enterics and five of the cases of tetanus died within twenty four hours of admission.

With regard to admissions the prevailing diseases included twenty cases of enteric fever, that is to say all the cases recorded during the year, with ten deaths among these. As indicated some of these cases were sent too late to benefit from any possible treatment. The total of yaws cases admitted was lower but this reduction is due to revised and better diagnosis of this condition. It is difficult clinically to differentiate between some late cases of yaws and other skin inflammations or ulcer but some attempt has been made to confine this title to cases that can be more strictly related to yaws.

Admissions on account of malaria were also reduced, from fifty seven cases with no deaths in the previous year to nineteen cases also with no deaths. There were twenty three cases of tuberculosis seen thirteen of these being pulmonary cases, of whom four died. Of venereal disease fifty one cases of syphilis (six of these being cases of inherited syphilis) were admitted and with these forty two cases of gonorrhœa and its sequelae. The latter included fourteen cases of stricture and five of cystitis.

There were thirteen pneumonias with a case mortality of 46 per cent.

Tetanus was responsible for twelve admissions of whom five died (against eight with two deaths in the previous year).

Diseases associated with malnutrition predominated among the admissions: anæmas totalled thirty nine cases; ulcers, many of them extensive and chronic, sixty three; skin conditions sixteen and infant neglect cases—a low estimate because similar cases are included under other heads, thirty four.

*Operations.* The total of operations performed was 619 of which 250 were major operations, with six deaths, compared with a total of 528 the previous year, including 241 major operations, with four deaths. The death rate based on major operations alone was only 2·4 per cent. A list of operations is included with the appendix.

*Maternity cases.* There were 267 normal confinements with 285 babies born alive and in addition 51 abnormal cases of labour, bringing the total up to 318. The corresponding total in 1935 was 280 (with 218 normal confinements). It is satisfactory to note that people are taking more advantage of the hospital in this way.

The Graham Wing constitutes the first class accommodation of the Hospital. The number of patients admitted was twenty seven (including one patient who was admitted twice) and this total also included four admissions under the conditions of the Simmons' Bequest Fund. There were two deaths among these patients, and the average duration of stay was thirteen days. The total of admissions during 1935 was fifteen with two deaths; the total revenue collected on this account was £58.

The equipment of this Wing was largely modernised during the year and the early part of the current year. A refrigerator was provided and wash hand basins, and other amenities included bed head lamps, a supply of new and more suitable china, the provision of a new electrical hot plate and a new sink for washing up. A separate cook is now employed when the Wing is occupied and the kitchen has been refurnished. Diets are now purchased in the open market and this ensures more variety and generally better feeding.

The working costs at the Colonial Hospital were approximately 2/4 per occupied bed per diem. This figure is exclusive of the Graham Wing and does not allow for interest on capital expenditure or depreciation or for water rates and may be accepted only as an approximate figure.

The Nursing staff of the Hospital will be increased during the current year by one Probationer bringing the total employed at the Hospital to one Matron and fifteen locally qualified Nurses or Probationers. The Department lost by death during the year two promising Probationers. With regard to training carried out by the Resident Surgeon and the Matron four probationers commenced the course of three years' training and two Nurses completed their training and qualified. Two pupils midwives were trained and one took a refresher course at the Hospital.

*Out patient work.* The total number of attendances was 8,847 (8044 in 1935) and among this total were 432 attendances on account of injury and 355 for ulcers.

Post mortem examinations totalled nine.

*Ophthalmology.* Attendances at the Clinic held at the Colonial Hospital by the Resident Surgeon numbered 503 as compared with 403 during 1935. Fresh cases totalled 403 against 351 in the previous year. Operations on the eye numbered seventy three (as against seventy one in 1935). School children attending comprised 26 per cent. of the total. This is the second complete year since the clinic was inaugurated and the figures indicate the increasingly useful work that is being done.

*General.* The Rules of the Hospital were entirely revised and brought up to date. The training of Dispensers has been widened considerably so as to increase the scope of their usefulness. They now receive instruction in vaccination, urine testing, venereal disease routine treatment and first aid and they all attend operations from time to time. They may now be designated as Dispenser-dressers and when employed by the Government should be more valuable to the Public, especially when stationed in a country district.

As already mentioned a subsidised medical practitioner was employed by the Government during the last quarter of the year. His services have been of much value to the Department in that he is able to take over part of the work at the Hospital and from time to time relieve the Resident Surgeon who had been on continuous unrelieved duty hitherto. This officer also made it possible for Medical Officers to get away in turn for short periods of leave and recreation. In addition he was able to relieve the Medical Officer in charge of District 1 of some of his manifold duties.

Within the hospital grounds a new block was under construction during the year: it is connected with the general wards of the Hospital by a gangway on the same level so that hospital cases may be wheeled over, if necessary, for examination.

This will house the Simmons' ward, provided for under the Simmons Bequest Fund, the radiological clinic, provided and equipped solely through the munificence of Mr. Henry Hayward, and the bacteriological laboratory. The cost of the latter building was also contributed to by Mr. Hayward. The building is completed at the time of writing this report and part of it will be occupied and in use early during the current year. A student was sent to Trinidad at the end of May last to train as a laboratory assistant under the Government Bacteriologist, by permission of the Medical authorities there, and has now completed his training. Simple routine bacteriology will be carried out by the Senior Medical Officer with his assistance.

A Medical Officer went to England in August to study for a Diploma in Radiology and the equipment for both the laboratory and the radiological clinic is either to hand or on order.

*New Clinics.* In addition to the radiological clinic provision has been made in the 1937 estimates (a) for expanding the Child Welfare Clinic and renting a suitable building for this (b) to establish a dental clinic under the charge of a local practitioner and (c) to establish, and supply drugs for, a venereal diseases clinic at the Hospital. The opening of the latter depends on when alterations to an existing building can be completed and a new building erected in its place.



but the Child Welfare clinic will be transferred and the dental clinic inaugurated early in 1937. A small Lister petrol engine and dynamo has been transferred from the Electrical Department to the Hospital; this has been coupled up to the operating theatre supply and will provide lighting for the latter in the event of failure of the main current. A new and more up to date mortuary, sited further away from the Nurses' quarters than the old one, is being provided during the current year.

*District Hospitals.* There were the same two Casualty Hospitals in use, those at Georgetown and Chateaubelair respectively. Building (the alteration of an existing building) was completed on the Union Island Hospital and the furniture and extra staff provided; the hospital will be in use at the beginning of 1937. To the Georgetown hospital there were ninety five admissions with three deaths and of these admissions six were transferred to the Colonial Hospital, while to the Chateaubelair Hospital there were eighty eight admissions with four deaths, and six cases transferred to Kingstown. Detailed figures concerning these hospitals are included in the appendix.

#### VIII. Other Institutions.

*Leper Settlement.* The daily average in the settlement was 18.5 as compared with 17.0 in 1935. There were two admissions and one death. Treatment was along the usually recognised lines but results were disappointing; only late cases have been seen hitherto although in a small Colony such as this it should be possible to get at cases much earlier, with some prospect of alleviation. Attention was directed specially to the dietary of the inmates and a better range of food stuffs was secured and more variety. Proposals were put up to move this institution and a plan for a new settlement drawn up but no conclusion regarding this question was reached during the year.

The daily cost per head at this Settlement was approximately 1/5. This figure includes the usual charges but nothing against cost of buildings or depreciation. With an improved dietary the daily costs may be slightly increased during 1937.

*Tuberculosis sanatorium.* There were ten admissions and eight deaths among the fifteen treated. During the previous year there were fifteen admissions with six deaths. In spite of propaganda it is not yet apparent that cases come in earlier for treatment, and it is unlikely that they will so long as they have to depend upon wage earning capacity to support or assist a family. One female patient admitted recently had a family of seven children, by several fathers who contributed little or nothing to their support and who had thus to depend on her own efforts for their maintenance. The cost per occupied bed per diem is two shillings and six pence calculated on the basis given above.

*Mental Hospital.* A site was finally selected and acquired for the new Mental Hospital at Calliaqua some four and a half miles distant from Kingstown. Electric current will be available and the site of the building and grounds is free from the irregularity and steep contour of the site originally chosen. It is a great advantage especially in the case of decrepit lunatics to have a reasonably level site for exercise, and also for cultivation. The corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Sir Selwyn Grier on the 16th November and the building should be ready for use by the end of the current year.

The table below indicates the position at the old mental hospital on the Fort site.

		Remaining at 31. 12. 35.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily average.	Remaining at 31. 12. 36.
Males	...	29	16	2	1	33.7	42
Females	...	43	10	5	6	42.5	42
Total	...	72	26	7	7	76.2	84



Thus the total is increasing for in the previous year (1935) there was also a rise in the daily average. The health of the patients generally was satisfactory, and a good deal of recreation was afforded these patients although the site is not suitable for this.

A Register is now kept of 'Lunatics' sent out 'on trial' and some attempt made to keep proper contact with these.

*Pauper Asylum.* This remained under the charge of the Medical Department. The Superintendent reports again that the Institution is worked to its fullest capacity. The daily average of inmates was 62·6 as compared with 61·0 in 1935. When fresh accommodation is released by the transfer of inmates of the Mental Hospital to the new building this will rapidly be taken up by the waiting list of applicants for admission to the pauper asylum. It is hoped to utilise a small part of the building thus set free as a sanatorium for male cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; at present no such accommodation is available.

The table below gives particulars of the daily state during 1936.

		Remaining at 31. 12. 35.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily average.	Remaining at 31. 12. 36.
Males	...	31	13	6	8	31·7	30
Females	...	31	5	1	5	30·9	30
Total	...	62	18	7	13	62·6	60

*Gaol.* The medical care of the prisoners at the gaol is one of the duties that was taken over by the subsidised medical practitioner. The report shows that the general state of health maintained among the prisoners was fair. There were 307 males and 136 females admitted to the Kingstown gaol and of the total in prison 23 were sent to hospital and 359 attendances recorded. There were no deaths among prisoners: a considerable number on admission were found to be suffering from venereal disease or from some skin affection.

*Dispensaries.* Attendances at the dispensaries continue to rise. They amounted to 49,429 (as compared with 47,379 in 1935) and some 50,000 prescriptions were dispensed: the work done in connection with the treatment of yaws is dealt with elsewhere. The Owia dispensary was transferred back to Sandy Bay as being more central for that area.

#### IX. General.

One thing kept in mind during the year was to try and give the Health and Preventive services better recognition: the Colony is very backward in this respect and only education can exorcise from the public mind the idea that the cure of sickness is the all embracing task of a Medical Department. In St. Vincent it is often hard to cure disease; the hospitals and dispensaries are daily dealing with cases that have relapsed again and again—many of these cases could be improved if only adequate nourishment were taken or added infection avoided. Reference has already been made to the position at the Colonial Hospital.

Reports were drawn up and transmitted to the Government on (a) the position of the Medical staff in this Colony (b) on the prevalence of venereal disease and its treatment and (c) on Child Welfare and malnutrition in the Colony.

The position of Medical Officers was improved in that conditions as regards rent payable for quarters were made uniform and it was made possible for Medical Officers to take necessary, and in most cases overdue, periods of leave for recreation. Proposals were put forward also for a better salary scheme for Sanitary Inspectors.

Medical statistical records have been improved and are now kept and collated systematically : they are in the charge of one Sanitary Inspector and a better picture of the public health is gradually becoming available.

The usual charts and tables, with some additional ones, are included with the appendix and a list of these is printed on the next page.

A. G. H. SMART,  
*Senior Medical Officer.*

KINGSTOWN,  
25th March, 1937.



APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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TABLE 1.

Principal causes of death according to Districts, 1936.

Diseases.	International List No.	Kingstown.	Calliaqua.	Mesopotamia.	Bridge-town.	Colonarie.	Georgetown.	Sandy Bay.	Chateaubelair.	Barrouallie.	Layou.	St. Vincent Grenadines.	Totals.
Enteric Group ...	1	11											11*
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	23	13		1	1		5		3			2	25
Congenital Syphilis ...	34 <i>a</i>	8				1	4	1	8	5	4	1	32
Ascariasis ...	42	5	15	24	11	6	1	3	2	5	9		81
Bronchitis ...	106	8			1		2	1					12
Acute Bronchitis ...	106 <i>a</i>	3	1	2	1	1						5	13
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	107	8					5	3	7	3	1	2	29
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	119 & 120 <i>a</i>	21	2		1	1	4	1				7	37
Gastro Enteritis ...	119 & 120 <i>a</i> :2	8	14	20	7	3			3		1	1	57
Congenital Debility ...	158	7	6	7	3	6	10	3	1	3	2	3	51
Prematurity ...	159	2	4	3					1			2	12
Senility ...	162 <i>b</i>	43	3	11	5	4	6	2	8	1		13	96
Other forms of Senile Decay ...	162 <i>b</i>						1		3	4	2		10
Marasmus ...	158 & 200:2	16	11	6	9	3	8	2	5		1	1	62
Malnutrition ...	158 & 200:2	11							11	4	2		28
Cancer (all forms) ...	45-54 <i>a</i>	10	4	5	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	35
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	82 <i>a</i>	9					1		2	1			13
Totals ...		183	60	79	42	26	49	17	57	28	24	39	604
Other Causes ...		120	29	37	26	14	22	6	20	11	19	16	320
Grand Totals ...		303	89	116	68	40	71	23	77	39	43	55	924

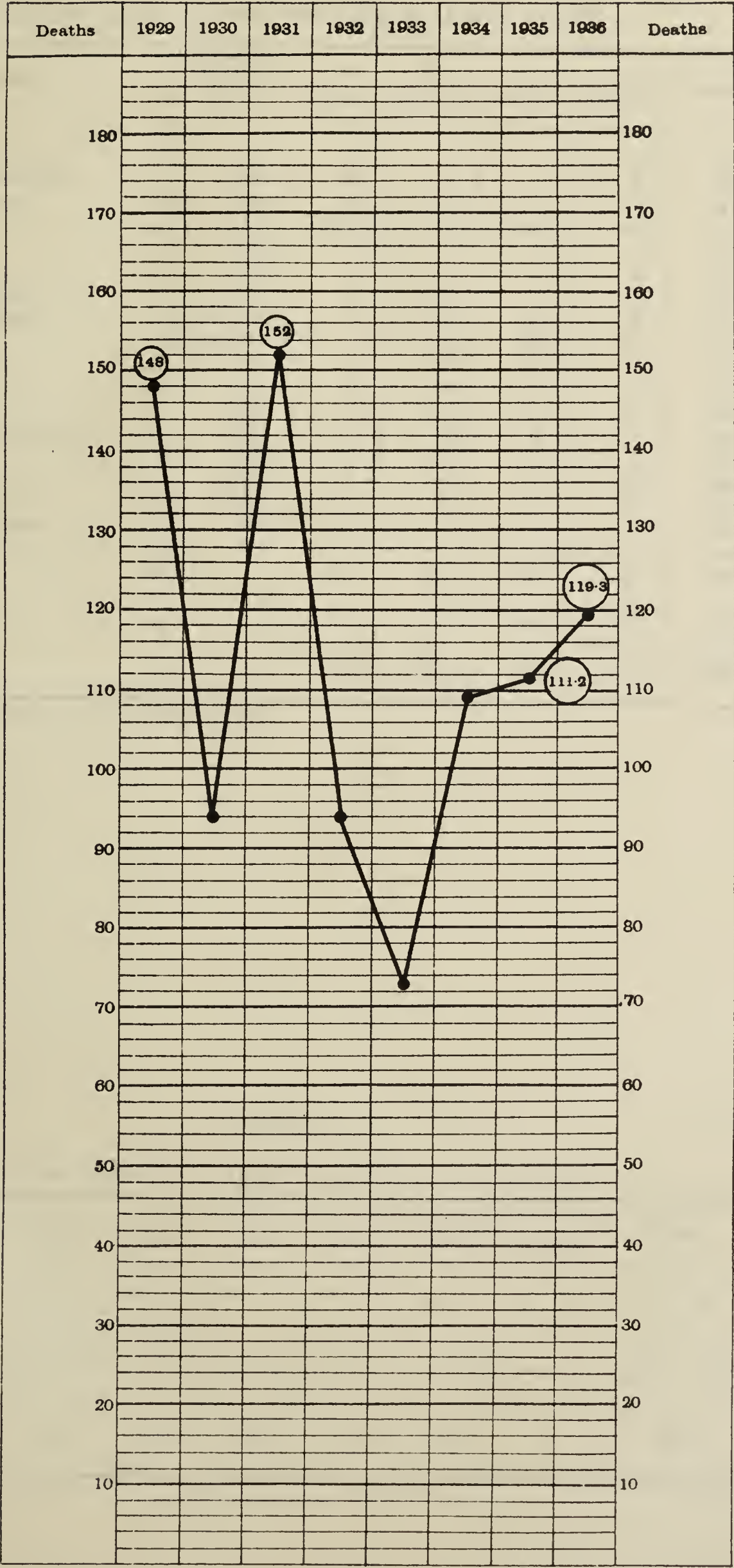
\* Includes one death in 1935, registered in 1936.



CHART 1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births  
1929—1936.



Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. —————





TABLE 2.

Principal causes of death according to Quarters, 1936.

Diseases.	Inter- national List No.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.
Enteric Group ...	1	3	4	2	2	11*
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	23	9	5	7	4	25
Congenital Syphilis ...	34 <i>a</i>	9	7	9	7	32
Ascariasis ...	42	18	24	26	13	81
Bronchitis ...	106	3		4	5	12
Acute Bronchitis ...	106 <i>a</i>	4	3	4	2	13
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	107	4	11	6	8	29
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	119 & 120 <i>a</i>	9	4	19	5	37
Gastro Enteritis ...	119 & 120 <i>a</i> :2		21	23	13	57
Congenital Debility ...	158	13	12	20	6	51
Prematurity ...	159	4	2	3	3	12
Senility ...	162 <i>b</i>	30	23	22	21	96
Other forms of Senile Decay ...	162 <i>b</i>	5	3	1	1	10
Marasmus ...	200:2	16	20	15	11	62
Malnutrition ...	158	11	6	7	4	28
Cancer (all forms) ...	45-54 <i>a</i>	5	8	10	12	35
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	82 <i>a</i>	4		4	5	13
Totals ...		147	153	182	122	604
Other Causes ...		80	72	66	102	320
Grand Totals ...		227	225	248	224	924

\* Includes one death in 1935, registered in 1936.

TABLE 3.

Deaths at different Age Groups St. Vincent, 1936.

Under 1 Year.		1 to 5 Years.		6 to 15 Years.		16 to 30 Years.		31 to 50 Years.		51 to 70 Years.		71 to 100 Years.		100 Years and Upwards.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
130	134	97	97	14	14	42	41	41	47	39	57	77	92	—	2	440	484
264		194		28		83		88		96		169		2		924	

TABLE 4.

## Principal Diseases in Districts according to Seasonal Incidence—1936.

Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric Fever	1		1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	2		2		1		3	2	1		1	1			20	10
Influenza	115		36		117		29		78		28		31		21		24		62		42		94		677	
Syphilis	113	2	71	3	84	6	56	1	46	5	88	2	75	4	53		49	4	58		36	4	23	2	752	40
Gonorrhoea	44		27	1	55		45		54		82		93		45		46		47		50		43		631	1
Malaria	130		109		83		70		64		75		56		96		62		99	1	55		54	2	953	2
Yaws	604		492		577		539		343		387		470		259		443		445		534		338		5431	1
Ascariasis	765	4	717	2	856	10	902	4	825	4	840	14	788	11	788	9	497	10	687	4	833	4	594	5	9092	81
Chronic Rheumatism	124		78		60		75		99		68		74		56		67		45		79	1	66		891	1
Diseases of the eye, ear and Annexa	114		111		139		109		89		85		105		70		84		104		100		77		1187	
Bronchitis	186	3	145	2	196	3	158	5	129	5	145	3	103	1	119	4	237	6	143	5	79	2	91	2	1731	41
Pneumonia	2	2			3	2	6	5	1		3	2	1	2	3	2	7	4	7		3	2	16	7	52	30
Other diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	146		111	1	141	1	189	2	129	1	107		122		106		75		102		53	2	83	3	1364	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (excluding the enterics.)	81	4	77	6	83	5	168	4	295	17	159	8	185	16	164	20	92	7	100	11	119	4	115	6	1641	108
Other diseases of the Digestive System	280		254		362		396	2	384		337		356	2	373		270	1	302	1	318	4	314	1	3946	11
Diseases of the Genital Organs not stated to be Venereal	97		94		133		109		131		120		114		122		97		92		108		93		1310	
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular tissue	339		294	13	357		223	1	245		308		311		285		285		307	1	408		241		3603	2
Senility	76	11	59		51	9	44	6	41	10	36	8	32	7	43	4	48	9	60	8	58	4	54	6	602	95
Accidents	65	1	59		90		105	1	69	1	83	1	86	1	55		36	1	57	1	52		47		804	7
Totals	3285	27	2735	29	3389	37	3225	33	3026	46	2953	39	3004	44	2659	43	2422	44	2718	38	2928	28	2342	32	34687	440



TABLE 5.

Classification of Disease by Districts—St. Vincent, 1936.

Name of Disease.	District I. Diseases.	District II South Diseases	District II North Diseases.	District III Diseases.	District IV Diseases.	District V Diseases.	St. Vincent Grenadines Diseases.	Total No. of Diseases.
<i>I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.</i>								
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers (1 and 2) ...	4	2		10	2	1	1	20
2. Typhus Fever (3) ...								
3. Small Pox (6) ...								
4. Measles (7) ...							2	2
5. Scarlet Fever (8) ...							4	4
6. Whooping Cough (9) ...								
7. Diphtheria (10) ...								
8. Influenza (11) ...	227	4		87	65	64	230	677
9. Dysentery (13) ...					1	1		2
10. Plague (14) ...								
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system (23) ...	5	2	4	2	3	7	1	24
12. All other forms of Tuberculosis (24—32) ...	1			2				3
13. Syphilis (34) ...	148	372	98	11	34	65	24	752
14. Gonorrhoea (35) ...	135	307	43	53	34	46	13	631
15. Purulent infection and septicæmia, non-puerperal (36) ...			1		7	16		24
16. Malaria (38) ...	24	411	229	184	73	15	17	953
17. Yaws (39) ...	740	733	384	1,145	1,535	894		5,431
18. Ascariasis (42) ...	769	2,250	1,928	2,162	1,032	572	309	9,092
19. Other Diseases caused by protozoa or helminths (39—42) ...	28	26	55	3	12	237	11	372
20. Other infections and parasitic diseases (4, 5, 12, 15 to 22, 33, 35, 37, 43 and 44) ...	30	116	3	123	40	20	57	389
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...		6	3			3		12
<i>II.—Cancer and other Tumours.</i>								
21. Cancer and malignant tumours (45 to 53) ...	8	13	3	27	6	5	4	66
22. Tumours, non-malignant, or of unspecified nature (54 and 55) ...	11	45	7	16	12	11	11	113
<i>III.—Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases.</i>								
23. Acute Rheumatic Fever (56) ...	31	5		5	4	9	31	85
24. Chronic rheumatism and gout (57 and 58) ...	258	211	6	117	41	23	235	891
25. Diabetes mellitus (59) ...	8	6	1	5	2	2	1	25
26. Vitamine deficiency diseases (60 to 64) ...	3	9	1					13
27. Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands (66) ...	6	4	1	3	1	2	1	18
28. Other General Diseases (65, 67 to 69) ...		28		216	144	115	26	529
<i>IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Hematopoietic Organs.</i>								
29. Pernicious and other anæmias (71) ...	128	43	2	5	80	119	75	452
30. Lenkaemia, alenkaemia and other diseases of the blood and hæmatopoietic organs (70, 72 to 74) ...		35		43	14	5		97
<i>V.—Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications.</i>								
31. Alcoholism (chronic or acute) (75) ...				1				1
32. Other chronic poisonings 76 and (77) ...								
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense.</i>								
33. Simple meningitis (79) ...		1						1
34. Progressive locomotor ataxy (80) ...		10			1			11
35. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, embolism and thrombosis (82) ...	20	17	1	5	3	7		53
36. General Paralysis of the insane (83) ...								
37. Dementia Præcox and other psychoses (84) ...	7	7		1		2		17
38. Epilepsy (85) ...	4	12	2	9	3	9	4	43
39. Other diseases of the nervous system (78, 81, 86 & 87) ...	113	179	25	64	34	51	36	502
40. Diseases of the eye, ear and annexa (88 and 89) ...	326	243	150	194	75	74	125	1,187
<i>VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>								
41. Pericarditis (90) ...								
42. Acute endocarditis (91) ...	1	1		2				4
43. Chronic endocarditis, valvular disease (92) ...	54	17	6	15	16	12	22	142
44. Diseases of the myocardium (93) ...	23	35	3	68	43	30	26	228
45. Diseases of the coronary arteries, angina pectoris (94) ...	1	32		7	1			41
46. Other Diseases of the heart (95) ...	1	41	39	5	6	12	18	122
47. Aneurysm, other than of the heart (96) ...	1		1			3	2	7
Carried forward	3,115	5,223	3,066	4,590	3,324	2,432	1,286	23,036

## Classification of Disease by Districts.—St. Vincent, 1936.—(Continued).

Name of Disease.	District I Diseases.	District II South Diseases.	District II North Diseases.	District III Diseases.	District IV Diseases.	District V Diseases.	St. Vincent Grenadines Diseases.	Total No. of Diseases.
Brought forward ...	3,115	5,223	3,066	4,590	3,324	2,432	1,286	23,036
48. Arterio-sclerosis, gangrene (97 and 98) ...	2	40	1	118	40	10	17	228
49. Other diseases of the circulatory system (99 to 103) ...	168	100	60	32	14	4	11	389
VIII.— <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>								
50. Bronchitis (106) ...	64	423	469	369	158	96	152	1,731
51. Pneumonia (107 to 109) ...	6	7	4	6	1	22	6	52
52. Pleurisy (110) ...		1						1
53. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) (104, 105, 111 to 114) ...	901	226	27	31	49	52	78	1,364
IX.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>								
54. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum (117) ...	7	4	1	19	4	4	2	41
55. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) (119) ...	250	125	34	336	112	43	35	935
56. Diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years and over) (120) ...	223	117	12	195	88	33	38	706
57. Appendicitis (121) ...	5	4						9
58. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (122) ...	8	14	6	6	1	1	8	44
59. Cirrhosis of the liver (124) ...	2							2
60. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages (including biliary calculus) (125 to 127) ...	2	63	2	55	57	105	85	369
61. Other diseases of the digestive system (115, 116, 118, 123, 128 and 129) ...	1,722	711	236	336	201	180	560	3,946
X.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.</i>								
62. Nephritis (130 to 132) ...	44	24	5	43	17	8	13	154
63. Other diseases of the kidney, renal pelvis and ureters (133) ...	4	5	1	2	3	2		17
64. Calculi of urinary passages (134) ...	1	2		4			2	9
65. Diseases of the bladder (excluding tumours) (135) ...	82	44	13	30	20	23	29	241
66. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. (136) ...	23	27	6	3	7	11	5	82
67. Diseases of the prostate (137) ...	1	10	1	13	7	2		34
68. Diseases of the genital organs, not stated to be venereal (138 and 139) ...	394	317	113	205	97	72	112	1,310
XI.— <i>Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State.</i>								
69. Accidents of pregnancy (141, 142 and 143) ...	154	33	69	8	8	1	2	275
70. Puerperal hæmorrhage (144) ...			2		1			3
71. Puerperal septicæmia (140 and 145) ...								
72. Toxæmias of pregnancy (albuminuria or eclampsia) (146 and 147) ...		86		39	6	5	7	143
73. Normal Labour (150) ...		1	13	1	1			16
74. Other puerperal causes (148 to 150) ...		23	1	7	7	7		45
XII.— <i>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.</i>								
75. Diseases of the Skin and cellular tissue (151 to 153) ...	981	575	513	718	240	194	382	3,603
XIII.— <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.</i>								
76. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) (154 to 156) ...	93	24	6	21	4		7	155
XIV.— <i>Congenital Malformations.</i>								
77. Congenital malformations (still births excepted) (157) ...		3		3		2	1	9
XV.— <i>Early Infancy.</i>								
78. Congenital debility (158) ...	2	49	10	52	37	51	15	216
79. Premature birth (still births excepted) (159) ...	1	4	2	3			2	12
80. Injury at birth (still births excepted) (160) ...			1					1
81. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy (161) ...		25	2	46	34	33	20	160
XVI.— <i>Senility.</i>								
82. Senility (162) ...	74	91	20	193	98	84	42	602
XVII.— <i>Violent or Accidental Deaths.</i>								
83. Suicide (163 to 171) ...								
84. Homicide (172 to 175) ...								
85. Accidents (176 to 194) ...	210	185	72	172	38	74	53	804
86. Other violent deaths the nature of which (suicide, homicide, accident) is unknown (195) ...								
87. War wounds (including execution of civilians by belligerents) (196 and 197) ...								
88. Capital punishment (198) ...								
XVIII.— <i>Causes of Death not determined.</i>								
89. Causes not specified, or ill-defined (199 and 200) ...	298	6	97		23	43		467
Total ...	8,837	8,593	4,865	7,656	4,697	3,594	2,970	41,211



CHART 2

ST. VINCENT  
DEATHS from PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
and MALARIA, 1928-1936.

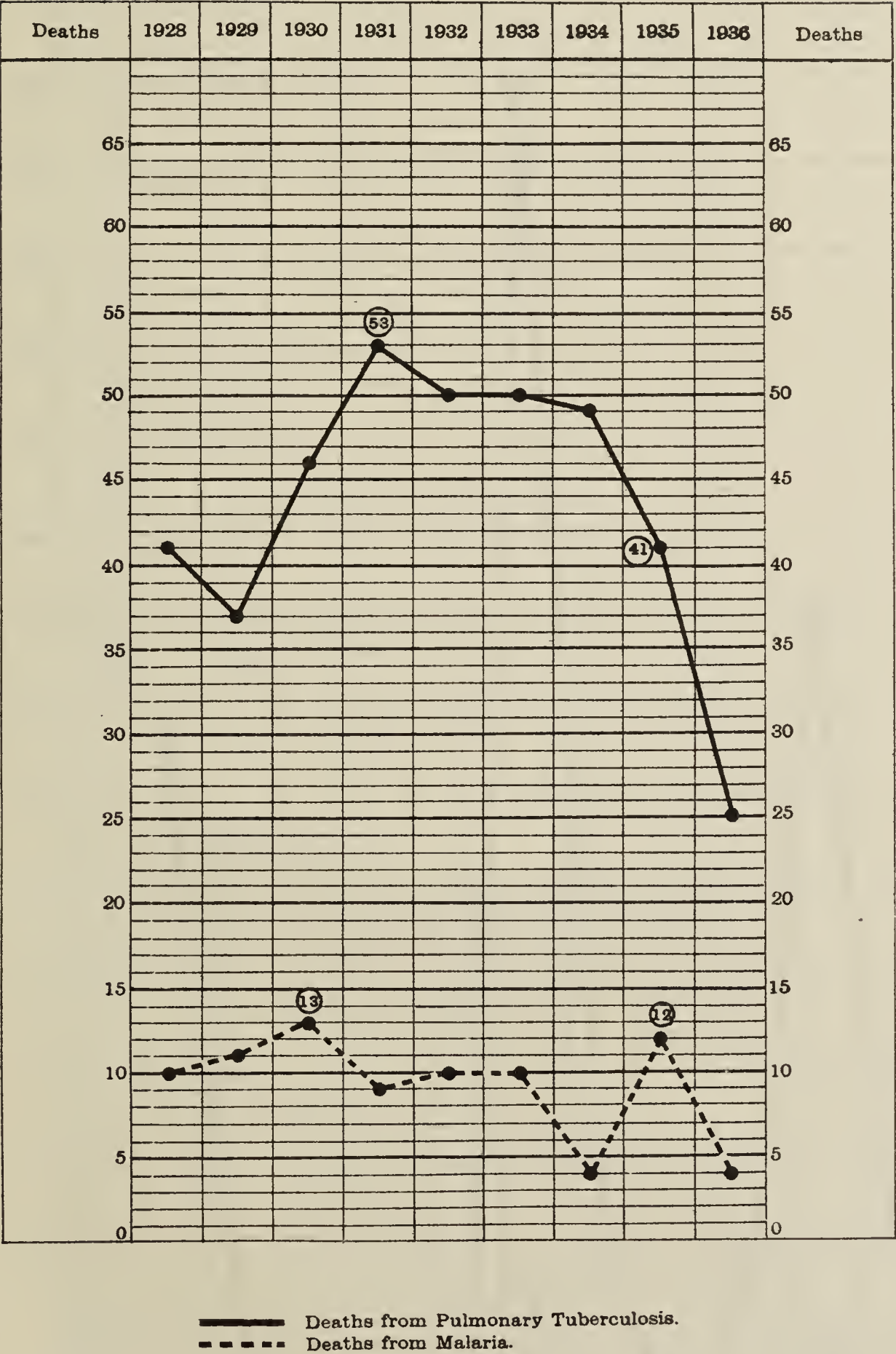






CHART 3

ENTERIC FEVER IN ST. VINCENT.  
Notifcations and Deaths, 1925-1936.

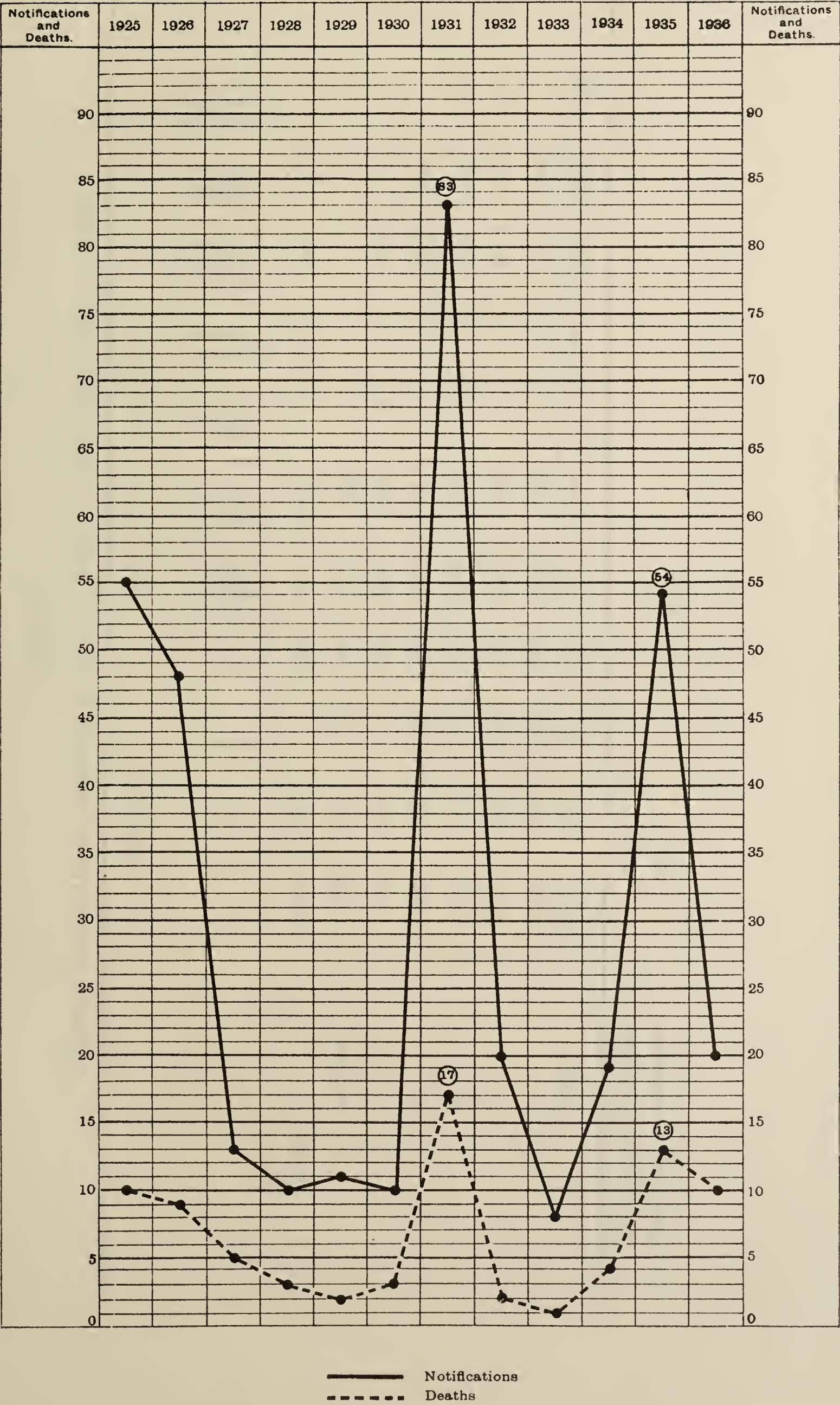






TABLE 6.

Return of certain Duties performed by District Medical Officers during the year 1936.

	PRESCRIPTIONS.			NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES ON CASES.							VACCINATIONS.	
	Free.	Payment.	Deferred.	Paupers.	Labourers children under 10 years of age.	Labourers over 60 years of age.	Destitute women in childbirth.	Police and Prisoners.	Labourers under scale of charges.	No. of suc- cessful vac- cinations.	No. of unsuc- cessful vac- cinations.	
District 1	...	13,943	1,441		4,990	4,164	1,205	1	2,221	765	112	
" 2 (North)	...	6,888	443	95	3,843	2,740	202				95	9
" 2 (South)	...	8,285	437	5	4,586	4,373	904	4	4	538	131	7
" 3	...	7,900	727	62	1,967	4,910	1,568		10	1,378	254	
" 4	...	3,618	325	124	840	1,902	500	2	17	629	184	11
" 5	...	1,617	686	129	199	1,053	325		7	466	135	32
" 6	...	2,536	692	140	1,120	1,113	160		4	719	294	5
Totals	...	44,787	4,751	555	17,545	20,255	4,864	7	2,263	4,495	1,205	64

TABLE 7.

## STATISTICAL RECORD OF SANITARY WORK 1936.

## Inspection of Premises etc., by Sanitary Inspectors.

Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Visits to dwelling Houses and other Premises ...	2,928	2,968	3,272	3,424	3,377	3,098	3,257	3,423	3,192	2,723	3,129	3,224	38,015
No. of Shops, Stores, Bake- houses, etc., Inspected.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average per Month.
Retail Shops ...	258	218	187	183	200	165	195	167	150	144	204	235	192
Bakehouses ...	53	48	36	33	48	33	50	39	37	36	40	33	40
Markets ...	7	5	5	5	4	3	5	9	7	2	5	5	5
Fish Trays ...	64	75	30	68	54	42	100	52	55	52	55	46	57
Cake Trays ...	54	52	30	45	61	43	67	49	33	41	58	39	47
Bread Shops ...	18	32	13	21	22	17	17	26	19	8	26	12	19
Cook Shops ...	5	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1
Parlours ...	9	—	6	3	1	1	5	4	4	—	4	15	4
Fry Shops ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hotels ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—
Public Latrines ...	35	37	33	35	34	19	40	29	38	30	33	27	32
Estate Latrines ...	50	59	64	54	41	32	33	31	27	34	46	55	43
Aerated Factories ...	7	8	5	3	9	4	5	8	4	2	5	6	5
Other Factories ...	22	28	36	17	20	11	19	10	15	12	19	23	19
Tanneries ...	9	4	6	4	7	8	8	10	9	4	10	12	7
Schools ...	16	21	20	20	21	25	26	12	18	26	27	22	21
Dumping Grounds ...	27	25	24	25	23	21	20	25	24	21	35	33	25
Cemeteries ...	10	17	21	16	21	11	19	16	13	12	17	19	16
Church Yards ...	12	13	10	16	16	14	18	11	14	6	18	16	13
Slaughteries ...	7	4	8	7	5	2	4	7	7	4	6	8	5
Dairies & Cowsheds ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Boats ...	72	100	66	121	122	131	96	107	118	99	102	111	103
Garages ...	6	1	4	4	4	5	5	2	3	2	4	11	4
Milk Vendors' Utensils...	70	74	35	73	84	47	36	52	32	22	50	38	51
School Latrines ...	21	36	33	29	33	37	39	16	28	35	42	26	31



TABLE 8.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors 1936—Result of Notices Issued or Verbal  
Directions given.

Yards filled in	...	13	Retail shops decobwebbed	...	234
„ cleaned	...	1,909	Out houses limewashed	...	2
Drains cleaned	...	347	Bakehouses decobwebbed	...	69
Concrete drains constructed	...	16	Bakehouses scrubbed	...	74
„ „ repaired	...	5	Provision stores scrubbed	...	6
Earthen drains constructed	...	135	Retail shops „	...	212
„ „ repaired	...	76	Parlours „	...	18
Privy cesspits built	...	412	Cookshops „	...	1
„ „ repaired	...	452	Dust bins provided	...	65
Pail closets constructed	...	24	Dust bins repaired	...	25
„ „ repaired	...	58	Uncovered dust bins covered	...	14
Water closets built	...	3	Concrete floor of bakehouses		
„ „ repaired	...	1	repaired	...	4
Accumulations of manure re-			Building notices approved	...	155
moved	...	957	Public latrines cleansed	...	156
Trees cut down	...	946	Eaves gutters repaired	...	4
„ trimmed	...	1,460	Cesspits deodorised	...	1,057
Premises cleared of bush	...	966	„ filled in	...	180
Dwelling houses repaired	...	34	Hog swamps cleansed	...	368
Bakehouses limewashed	...	30	Boats emptied of stagnant water	...	50
Privies limewashed	...	7	Barrels emptied of mosquito		
Retailed shops limewashed	...	171	larvæ	...	3
Cook shops „	...	1	Cake trays made fly-proof	...	22
Barracks „	...	2	Bread bins „	...	5
Parlours decobwebbed	...	19	Buildings erected	...	90

TABLE 9.

Deratisation.

Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
a. Poisoned	16	20	41	10	26	19	11	25	19	17	15	16	235
b. Trapped	53	70	64	27	42	52	68	40	26	44	41	60	587
c. Mice	16	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	3	5	—	6	44
Totals	85	90	112	37	68	71	79	72	48	66	56	82	866

TABLE 10.  
Buildings Erected.

Sanitary Districts.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
No. 1	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	3	10
2 (North)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	2	6	17
2 (South)	...	1	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	13
3	...	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	5	6	21
4	...	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	16
5	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	2	1	12
Bequia	...	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	14
St. Vincent Grenadines	...	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	13
Totals	...	3	5	8	9	5	4	11	11	9	14	16	21	116

TABLE 11.  
Record of Scavenging and Cleansing.

Sanitary Districts.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	No. of Loads.	No. of Cubic Yards.
Kingstown	...	271	290	263	266	259	258	232	248	250	247	250	296	3,130	3,864
Chateaubelair	...	98	118	102	124	112	106	110	120	120	124	132	110	1,376	688
Barrouallie	...	135	120	104	104	100	160	180	128	176	376	160	176	1,919	959
Layou	...	150	140	120	120	104	214	160	186	236	458	186	188	2,262	1,132
Calliaqua	...	84	93	85	84	78	84	79	104	96	104	97	126	1,114	557
Georgetown	...	130	136	120	112	390	390	585	292	380	188	190	198	3,111	1,556
Totals	...	868	897	794	810	1,043	1,212	1,346	1,078	1,258	1,497	1,015	1,094	12,912	8,756

TABLE 12.  
Register of persons engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Sanitary Districts.		Shop Clerks.	Milk Vendors.	Dairymen.	Bread Vendors.	Parlour Keepers.	Hucksters.	Bakers.	Aerated water Makers.	Cookshop Employees.	Slaughtermen and Butchers.	Fish Vendors.	Totals.
Kingstown and District 1	...	93	89	1	9	20	39	33	8	6	5	14	317
2 (South)	...	69	38	14	13	—	67	10	—	—	4	—	215
2 North)	...	30	10	6	—	—	21	8	—	—	4	—	79
3	...	47	—	10	—	2	9	—	—	—	4	—	72
4	...	31	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	2	—	51
5	...	58	23	18	3	2	15	14	3	—	9	—	145
Bequia	...	16	6	—	2	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	41
St. Vincent Grenadines	...	11	5	5	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	35
Totals	...	355	171	54	27	24	179	86	11	6	28	14	955



TABLE 13.

Medical Examination of persons engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Designations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Shop Clerks ...	154	68	20	8	3	9	113	54	36	4	8	1	478
Milk Vendors ...	28	24	8	29	15	10	17	8	1	2	1	—	143
Dairymen ...	27	9	1	5	2	4	8	11	1	—	1	—	69
Parlour Keepers ...	8	3	2	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	19
Hucksters ...	43	59	10	10	5	1	48	19	5	2	4	5	211
Bakers ...	33	10	10	2	1	2	25	6	3	4	14	1	111
Aerated Water Makers...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	10
Cook Shop Employees ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Butchers & Slaughtermen	7	5	—	7	—	—	7	2	—	3	1	—	32
Bread Vendors ...	5	1	5	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	22
Fry Shop Employees ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fish Vendors ...	—	7	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Slaughtermen ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ...	311	192	62	66	29	26	226	104	51	15	30	8	1,120

TABLE 14.

Register of Establishments engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Sanitary District.	Description of Premises.							Totals.
	Aerated Water Factories.	Provision Shops.	Parlours.	Bakeries.	Groceries.	Dairies.	Cook Shops.	
Kingstown and District 1 ...	4	46	18	6	3	1	5	83
2 (North) ...	—	30	—	7	—	—	—	37
2 (South) ...	—	44	1	7	—	—	—	52
3 ...	—	43	1	—	—	—	—	44
4 ...	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	33
5 ...	2	32	2	6	1	—	1	44
Bequia ..	—	13	—	4	1	—	—	18
St. Vincent Grenadines ...	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	17
Totals ...	6	248	22	40	5	1	6	328

TABLE 15.

Disinfection carried out.

Sanitary District.		Terminal.	Concurrent.
Kingstown and District 1 ...	...	11	17
2 (North) ...	...	3	8
2 (South) ...	...	—	2
3 ...	...	11	3
4 ...	...	6	4
5 ...	...	7	16
Bequia ...	...	3	1
St. Vincent Grenadines...	...	2	1
Totals ...	...	43	52

TABLE 16.

## PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED.

Cases determined and Penalties Imposed 1936.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of Convictions.	Fines. £ s. d.	Cost. £ s. d.	Totals. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1. Selling adulterated milk ...	7	5	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	
2. Engaging as a food vendor without being registered with the Sanitary Authority ...	23	19	2 5 6	1 3 0	3 8 6	
3. Depositing human excreta in a place other than that provided for the purpose ...	2	2	12 0	2 0	14 0	
4. Obstructing a Sanitary Officer in the execution of his duties ...	3	1	7 6	2 0	9 6	
5. Erecting a dwelling house without privy accommodation ...	3	2	2 6	—	2 6	1 Withdrawn.
6. Keeping pigs within 20 feet of a dwelling house ...	4	2	3 6	1 0	4 6	2 Cautioned.
7. Keeping pigs within 200 yards of a town ...	13	13	2 17 6	5	3 2 6	
8. Erecting a dwelling house without giving notice in writing to the Sanitary Authority ...	2	2	2 6	—	2 6	
9. Employing a shop clerk without his having obtained a medical certificate ...	1	1	5 0	—	5 0	
10. Using a milk pail containing milk for sale without the said pail having a tap ...	2	1	—	—	—	1 Dismissed.
11. Vending milk without having a numbered badge ...	2	2	—	—	—	2 Cautioned.
12. Failing to comply with the requisitions of Statutory Notices ...	2	2	—	—	—	Ordered to comply.
13. Failing to comply with a magistrate's order ...	1	1	6 0	—	6 0	
14. Having human faeces lying exposed on the surface of the ground on premises ...	2	1	5 6	—	5 6	
15. Depositing refuse on the streets ...	1	1	—	1 0	1 0	
16. Depositing night soil to the public danger ...	1	1	3 0	2 0	5 0	
Totals ...	69	56	16 0 6	1 16 0	17 16 6	



TABLE 17.

Summary of Duties performed by District Nurses for the Year 1936.

Districts.		No. of Midwifery Cases.*	No. of Visits to Houses.	No. of Visits to expectant mothers.	Remarks.
1	...	2	2,732	22	* This figure represents not the total of midwifery cases but the total attended by the District nurse.
2 South	...	56	2,810	88	
2 North	...	31	1,955	109	
3	...	11	828	81	
4	...	7	1,082	26	
5	...	1	1,173	31	
Bequia	...	50	383	84	
Canouan	...	6	66	36	
Union Island	...	5	1,596	6	
Totals	...	169	12,625	483	

TABLE 18.

## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
1.— <i>Epidemic, Endemic, and Infec- tious Diseases.</i>						
1. Enteric Group—						
(a) Typhoid Fever ...	4	20	10	24		
(b) Paratyphoid A. ...						
(c) Paratyphoid B. ...						
(d) Type not defined ...						
2. Typhus ...						
3. Relapsing Fever ...						
4. Undulant Fever ...						
5. Malaria—						
(a) Tertian ...						
(b) Quartan ...						
(c) Aestivo-autumnal ...		20		20	1	
(d) Cachexia ...						
(e) Blackwater ...						
6. Smallpox—						
Alastrim ...						
7. Measles ...						
8. Scarlet Fever ...						
9. Whooping Cough ...						
10. Diphtheria ...						
11. Influenza ...		16		16		
12. Miliary Fever ...						
13. Mumps ...						
14. Cholera ...						
15. Epidemic diarrhoea ...						
16. Dysentery—						
(a) Amœbic ...						
(b) Bacillary ...						
(c) Undefined or due to other causes ...						
17. Plague—						
(a) Bubonic ...						
(b) Pneumonic ...						
(c) Septicæmic ...						
(d) Undefined ...						
18. Yellow Fever ...						
19. Spirochaetosis ictero-hæmorrhagica ...						
20. Leprosy ...						
21. Erysipelas ...						
22. Acute Poliomyelitis ...						
23. Encephalitis Lethargica ...						
24. Epidemic Cer-bro-spinal Fever ...						
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—						
(a) Rubella (German Measles) ...						
(b) Varicella (Chicken Pox) ...		1		1		
(c) Kala-azar ...						
(d) Phlebotomus Fever ...						
(e) Dengue ...						
(f) Epidemic Dropsy ...						
(g) Yaws ...	15	68	2	83	2	
(h) Trypanosomiasis ...						
26. Glanders ...						
27. Anthrax ...						
28. Rabies ...						
29. Tetanus ...		12	5	12		
Total carried forward ...	19	137	17	156	3	



## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases:	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	19	137	17	156	3	
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases (contd.)</i>						
30. Mycosis ...						
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryn- geal ...		13	4	13	1	
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Cen- tral Nervous System ..		1		1		
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum ...	2	3	1	5		
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column		1		1		
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...		3		3	1	
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—						
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus) ...						
(b) Bones ...						
(c) Lymphatic System ...		1		1		
(d) Genito-urinary ...						
(e) Other organs ...		1		1		
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—						
(a) Acute ...						
(b) Chronic ...						
38. Syphilis—						
(a) Primary ...		23		23	2	
(b) Secondary ...		2		2		
(c) Tertiary ...	1	21	3	22		
(d) Hereditary ...		6	1	6		
(e) Period not indicated ...						
39. Soft Chancre ...						
40. A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications	1	31		32	2	
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ...		1		1		
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis ...		3		3		
D.—Granuloma Venereum ...		17		17	1	
41. Septicæmia ...						
42. Other Infectious Diseases—						
Trypanosomiasis ...						
<i>II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>						
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ...		3	1	3		
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ...		1	1	1		
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rec- tum ...		1	1	1		
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...		4	1	4	1	
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast ...		4	1	4		
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin ...		4		4		
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ...		1	1	1		
50. Tumours non-Malignant ...		11		11		
51. Acute Rheumatism ...						
52. Chronic Rheumatism ...		4		4		
Total carried forward ...	23	297	32	320	11	

## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	23	297	32	320	11	
11.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above (contd.)</i>						
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease) ...						
54. Pellagra ...		1		1		
55. Beri-Beri ...						
56. Rickets ...						
57. Diabetes ...		6	2	6		
58. Anæmia—						
(a) Pernicious ...		4	2	4		
(b) Other Anæmias and Chlorosis ...	2	35	1	37	1	
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ..						
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—						
(a) Exophthalmic Goitre ...						
(b) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxœdema ...						
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands ...						
62. Diseases of the Thymus ...						
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands...						
64. Diseases of the Spleen ...		1		1		
65. Leukæmia—						
(a) Leukæmia ...		1		1		
(b) Hodgkin's Disease ...		1		1		
66. Alcoholism ...		3		3		
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, &c.) ...						
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) ...						
69. Other General Diseases—						
Auto-intoxication ...						
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ...						
Hæmophilia ...						
Diabetes Insipidus ...						
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.</i>						
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica) ...						
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis) ...		1	1	1		
72. Locomotor Ataxia ...		1		1	1	
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord ...						
74. Apoplexy—						
(a) Hæmorrhage ...						
(b) Embolism ...						
(c) Thrombosis ...		1	1	1		
75. Paralysis—						
(a) Hemiplegia ...	1	1		2		
(b) Other Paralyzes ...						
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...						
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation ...		6		6		
78. Epilepsy ...		5	1	5	1	
79. Eclampsia. Convulsions (non-pner-peral) 5 years or over ...						
80. Infantile Convulsions ...						
Total carried forward ...	26	364	40	390	14	



## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	26	364	40	390	14	
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses</i> (contd.)						
81. Chorea ...		1		1		
82. A.—Hysteria ...						
B.—Neuritis ...		1		1		
C.—Neurasthenia ...						
83. Cerebral Softening ...						
84. Other affections of the Nervous Sys- tem, such as Paralysis Agitans ...						
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—						
(a) Diseases of the Eye ...	2	35		37	1	
(b) Conjunctivitis ...		17		17		
(c) Trachoma ...						
(d) Tumours of the Eye ...		1		1		
(e) Other affections of the Eye ...	2	24		26		
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus ...		3		3		
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System.</i>						
87. Pericarditis ...		1	1	1		
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis ...						
89. Angina Pectoris ...		1		1		
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—						
(a) Valvular—						
Mitral ...	1	12	1	13		
Aortic ...		2	1	2		
Tricuspid ...						
Pulmonary ...						
(b) Myocarditis ...		8	3	8		
91. Diseases of the Arteries—						
(a) Aneurism ...						
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis ...						
(c) Other diseases ...						
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non- cerebral) ...						
93. Diseases of the Veins—						
Hæmorrhoids ...		1		1		
Varicose Veins ...		1		1		
Phlebitis ...						
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—						
Lymphangitis ...		2		2		
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non- specific) ...		3		3		
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause...						
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System ...						
V. <i>Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>						
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—						
Adenoids ...						
Polypus ...		2		2		
Rhinitis ...						
Coryza ...						
Total carried forward ...	31	479	46	510	15	

## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	31	479	46	510	15	
V.— <i>Affections of the Respiratory System</i> (contd.)						
98. Affections of the Larynx— Laryngitis ...						
99. Bronchitis—						
(a) Acute ...	1	2		3		
(b) Chronic ...		2	1	2		
100. Broncho-Pneumonia ...		3	2	3		
101. Pneumonia—						
(a) Lobar ...		8	4	8		
(b) Unclassified ...		2		2		
102. Plenrisy, Empyema ...						
103. Congestion of the Lungs ...		7		7	1	
104. Gangrene of the Lungs ...		2	1	2		
105. Asthma ...	2	3	1	5		
106. Pulmonary Emphysema ...						
107. Other affections of the Lungs— Pulmonary Spirochaetosis ...		1		1		
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums— Caries, Pyorrhœa, &c. ...		1		1		
B.—Other affections of the Mouth—						
Stomatitis ...		1		1		
Glossitis, &c. ...						
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—						
Tonsillitis ...		9		9		
Pharyngitis ...						
110. Affections of the Œsophagus ...		1		1		
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach ...		4		4		
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum ...		1		1		
112. Other affections of the Stomach—						
Gastritis ...		7		7		
Dyspepsia, &c. ...		3		3		
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—						
Under two years ...		2	1	2		
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—						
Two years and over ...		3		3		
Colitis ...		5	1	5	1	
Ulceration ...						
114a. Sprue ...						
115. Ankylostomiasis ...		4	1	4		
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—						
(a) Cestoda (Tænia) ...						
(b) Trematoda Flukes ...						
(c) Nematoda other than Ankylostoma—						
Ascaris ...		5		5		
Trichocephalus dispar ...						
Trichina ...						
Dracunculus ...						
Strongylus ...						
Oxyuris ...						
(d) Coccidia ...						
(e) Other parasites ...						
(f) Unclassified ...						
Total carried forward ...	34	555	58	589	17	



## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	34	555	58	589	17	
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System</i> (contd.)						
117. Appendicitis ...		17		17		
118. Hernia ...	4	34		38		
119. A.—Affections of the Anus, Fis- tula, &c. ...						
B.—Other affections of the In- testines ...						
Enteroptosis ...		1		1		
Constipation ...		1		1		
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver...						
121. Hydatid of the Liver ...						
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—						
(a) Alcoholic ...						
(b) Other forms ...		2		2		
123. Biliary Calculus ...						
124. Other affections of the Liver—						
Abscess ...		1		1		
Hepatitis ...		1		1		
Cholecystitis ...		3		3		
Jaundice ...		4	1	4		
125. Diseases of the Pancreas ...						
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ...		1	1	1		
127. Other affections of the Digestive System ...		13		13		
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary     System (non-Venereal)</i>						
128. Acute Nephritis ...		3	1	3		
129. Chronic ...	1	4	1	5	1	
130. A.—Chyluria ...						
B.—Schistosomiasis ...						
131. Other affections of the Kidneys—						
Pyelitis, &c. ...		4		4		
132. Urinary Calculus ...		1		1		
133. Diseases of the Bladder—						
Cystitis ...		5	1	5		
134. Diseases of the Urethra—						
(a) Stricture ...		14		14		
(b) Other ...		12		12	1	
135. Diseases of the Prostate—						
Hypertrophy ...						
Prostatitis ...	1	5		6	1	
136. Diseases of the Genital Organs of Man—						
Epididymitis ...		1		1		
Orchitis ...		4		4		
Hydrocele ...		4		4		
Ulcer of Penis ...						
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries ...	1	2		3	1	
138. Salpingitis—		11		11	1	
Abscess of the Pelvis ...	1	1		2		
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant) ...		17		17	1	
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)						
Total carried forward ...	42	721	63	763	23	

## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	42	721	63	763	23	
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Veneral) (contd.)</i>						
141. A.—Metritis ...		3		3		
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—						
Displacements of Uterus ...		2		2	1	
Amenorrhœa ...		1		1		
Dysmenorrhœa ...		1		1		
Leucorrhœa ...						
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—						
Mastitis ...		5		5		
Abscess of Breast ...		1		1		
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i>						
143. A.—Normal Labour ...	5	267		272	8	
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy—						
(a) Abortion ...		18		18		
(b) Ectopic Gestation ...		2		2	1	
(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy ...	1	17		18	1	
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...						
145. Other accidents of Parturition ...		34		34		
146. Puerperal Septicæmia ...		2	1	2		
147. Phlegmasia Dolens ...						
148. Puerperal Eclampsia ...		4	1	4		
149. Sequelæ of Labour ...	1	1		2	1	
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast ...						
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>						
151. Gangrene and Ulcers ...	2	63	6	65	14	
152. Boil—						
Carbuncle ...	2	13		15	1	
153. Abscess—						
Whitlow ...	3	60		63		
Cellulitis ...	2	26	3	28	1	
154. A.—Tinea ...						
B.—Scabies ...						
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—						
Erythema ...						
Urticaria ...		1		1		
Eczema ...		2		2		
Herpes ...		10		10	1	
Psoriasis ...		3		3		
Elephantiasis ...						
Myiasis ...						
Chigoes ...						
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ...						
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous).</i>						
156. Diseases of Bones—						
Osteitis ...		9		9		
157. Diseases of Joints—						
Arthritis ...		9		9		
Synovitis ...		1		1		
Total carried forward ...	58	1,276	74	1,334	52	

## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	58	1,276	74	1,334	52	
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous)</i> (contd.)						
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ...						
XI.— <i>Malformations.</i>						
159. Malformations—						
Hydrocephalus ...						
Hypospadias ...						
Spina Bifida, &c. ...						
XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i>						
160. Congenital Debility ...						
161. Premature Birth ...		1		1		
162. Other affections of Infancy ...		4	1	4		
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over) ...	1	34	6	35	7	
XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age.</i>						
164. Senility—						
Senile Dementia ...		13	7	13		
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i>						
165. Suicide by Poisoning ...						
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ...		2		2		
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning ...						
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ...						
169. Suicide by Drowning ...						
170. Suicide by Firearms ...						
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...						
172. Suicide by jumping from a height ...						
173. Suicide by crushing ...						
174. Other Suicides ...						
175. Food Poisoning—						
Botulism ...						
176. Attacks of poisonous animals—						
Snake Bite ...						
Insect Bite ...						
177. Other accidental Poisonings ...		1	1	1		
178. Burns (by Fire) ...		6	1	6		
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ...						
180. Suffocation (accidental) ...						
181. Poisoning (by Gas accidental) ...						
182. Drowning (accidental) ...						
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) ...	2	1	1	3		
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) ...						
185. Wounds (by Fall) ...						
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries) ...						
187. Wounds (by Machinery) ...						
188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents, &c.) ...						
Total carried forward ..	61	1,338	91	1,399	59	



## COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

## Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1936.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	61	1,338	91	1,399	59	
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes</i> (contd.)						
189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, &c. ...		1		1		
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service...						
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents						
192. A.—Over fatigue ...						
B.—Hunger or Thirst ...						
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, &c ...						
194. Exposure to Heat—						
Heatstroke ...						
Sunstroke ...						
195. Lightning Stroke ...						
196. Electric Shock ...		1		1		
197. Murder by Firearms ...						
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...						
199. Murder by other means ...						
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year) ...						
201. A.—Dislocation ...	1	1		2		
B.—Sprain ...						
C.—Fracture ...	2	31	1	33	1	
202. Other external Injuries ...	2	75	2	77		
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause ...						
XV.— <i>Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>						
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown) ...						
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—						
Ascites ...						
Edema ...						
Asthenia ...		4	1	4		
Shock ...						
Hyperpyrexia ...						
B.—Malingering ...		1		1		
XVI.— <i>Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths.</i>						
Total ...	66	1,452	95	1,518	60	

TABLE 19.

List of Operations performed at the Colonial Hospital, St. Vincent, 1936.

Operation.	Cases.	Deaths.	Operation.	Cases.	Deaths.
Amputations:—			Brought Forward ...	356	2
Finger ...	3		Generative Organs:—( <i>Contd.</i> ):		
Foot ...	2		Hysterectomy:—		
Hand ...	1		Total ...	2	1
Leg ...	6		Sub-Total ...	14	
Toe ...	6		Oophorectomy ...	3	
Appendicectomy ...	13		Manual removal of Placenta ...	2	
Avulsion of Nail ...	37		Salpingectomy ...	1	
Bones and Joints:—			Genito Urinary Organs:—		
Dislocation: Reduction ...	4		Dilatation of Stricture ...	8	
Fracture ...	16		Excision of Carbuncle ...	1	
Sequestrectomy ...	6		Extravasation, Incisions ...	2	
Circumcision ...	73		Hydrocele, Radical ...	8	
Craniotomy ...	2		Suprapubic Cystotomy ...	5	
Excision:—			Suprapubic Cystotomy ...	1	
Breast ...	2		Grafting of Skin ...	1	
Cyst ...	15		Hæmorrhoids, Excision ...	2	
Glands ...	10		Hernia:—		
Nasal Polypus ...	1		Strangulated Inguinal ...	8	
Sinus ...	1		Reducible Inguinal ...	27	
Tumours—simple ...	24		Umbilical ...	1	
Extraction of Foreign Body: ...	27	2	Incision and Drainage:—		
Extraction of Teeth ...	14		Abscess ...	111	
Eye:—			Carbuncle ...	13	
Cataract Extraction ...	7		Cellulitis ...	2	
Entropion ...	1		Ischio-Rectal Abscess ...	1	
Enucleation ...	5		Sinus ...	8	
Excision of Sac ...	2		Laparotomy:—		
Foreign Body ...	6		Acute Obstruction ...	2	1
Iridectomy ...	1		Caecostomy ...	1	
Meibomian Cyst ...	25		Intussusception ...	1	
Pterygium ...	17		Meckel's Diverticulum ...	1	
Advancement ...	1		Peritonitis ...	2	1
Trephining ...	5		Torsion of Lipoma ...	1	
Rodent Ulcer, Lid ...	3		Paracentesis Abdominis ...	2	
Generative Organs:—			Paracæntesis Thoracis ...	1	
Amputation of Cervix ...	1		Repair:—		
Cæsarean Section ...	1		Incised Wounds ...	12	1
Curettage ...	9		Tendon ...	2	
Excision of Tube ...	4		Scraping of Ulcer ...	5	
Forceps Delivery ...	4		Tracheotomy ...	1	
Hæmatometra ...	1		Tonsillectomy ...	11	
Carried Forward ...	356	2	Total ...	619	6

TABLE 20.

## GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the year 1936.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—			Brought forward ...	38	3
11. Influenza ...	2		134. Diseases of the Urethra—		
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal ...	3		(a) Stricture ...	5	
38. Syphilis—			(b) Other ...	3	
(a) Primary ...	3		136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—		
(b) Secondary ...	1		Orchitis ...	2	
(c) Tertiary ...	3		137. Cysts or other non-malignant—		
(d) Hereditary ...	3		Tumors of the Ovaries	1	
40. A. Gonorrhœa and its complications	3		140. Uterine—		
II. General Diseases not mentioned above:—			Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ...	1	
51. Acute Rheumatism ...	1		VIII. Puerperal State:—		
58. Anæmia:—			143.B. Accidents of Pregnancy—		
(b) Other Anæmias and Chlorosis ...	1		(a) Abortion ...	1	
64. Diseases of the Spleen	1		144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	1	
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses:—			146. Puerperal Septicæmia ...	1	
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord ...	1	1	148. Albuminuria of Pregnancy ...	1	
74. Apoplexy—			150. Hyperemesis Gravidarum ...	1	
(a) Hæmorrhage ...	1	1	IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues:—		
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus ...	1		152. Boil—		
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System:—			Carbuncle ...	2	
90. (b) Myocardial Degeneration ...	2		153. Abscess—		
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System:—			Cellulitis ...	2	
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils: Pharynx Foreign Body in ...	1		155 Other Diseases of the Skin—		
111.A. Ulcer of the Stomach	1	1	Ulcer ...	17	
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites:—			158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion—		
(c) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma)—			Ingrowing toe nail ...	1	
Ascaris ...	1		XIV. Affections produced by external causes:—		
118. Hernia ...	1		178. Burns (by Fire) ...	3	
VII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (non-Venereal):—			184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) ...	7	
128. Acute Nephritis ...	4		185. Wounds (by Fall) ...	2	
133. Diseases of the Bladder—			188. Wounds (crushing, e.g., railway accidents etc.) ...	2	
Cystitis ...	4		201. B. Sprain ...	1	
Carried forward ...	38	3	C. Fracture ...	5	
			XV. Ill-defined Diseases:—		
			205. B. Malingering ...	1	
			Total ...	98	3



TABLE 21.

## CHATEAUBELAIR HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the year 1936.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
<b>I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases :—</b>			Brought forward ...	22	3
5. Malaria ...	3		127. Other affections of the Digestive System ...	1	
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—			<b>VII. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal :—</b>		
(g) Yaws ...	2	1	135. Diseases of the Prostate—		
29. Tetanus ...	2		Hypertrophy ...	2	
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal ...	1		136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—		
38. Syphilis—			Orchitis ...	1	
(c) Tertiary ...	1		143. A. Normal Labour ...	14	
40. A. Gonorrhœa and its complications ...	3		B. Accidents of Pregnancy—		
41. Septicæmia ...	1	1	(a) Abortion ...	1	
<b>II. General Diseases not mentioned above :—</b>			(b) Ectopic Gestation ...	1	
52. Chronic Rheumatism ...	1		(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy ...	1	
<b>III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses :—</b>			144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	1	
74. Apoplexy—			<b>IX. Affections of the skin and Cellular Tissues :—</b>		
(a) Hæmorrhage ...	1	1	153. Abscess—		
75. Paralysis—			Whitlow ...	1	
(b) Other Paralyzes ...	1		Cellulitis ...	23	
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation ...	1		<b>XIII. Affections of old age :—</b>		
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—			164. Senility—		
(e) Other affections of the eye ...	1		Senile Dementia ...	5	1
<b>IV. Affections of the Circulatory System :—</b>			<b>XIV. Affections produced by External Causes :—</b>		
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—			179. Burns (Other than by fire ...	2	
(a) Valvular—			185. Wounds (by Fall) ...	2	
Mitral ...	1		189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, etc. ...	9	
<b>VI. Diseases of the Digestive System :—</b>			201. C. Fracture ...	1	
112. Other affections of the Stomach—			<b>XV. Ill-defined Diseases :—</b>		
Dyspepsia etc. ...	2		205. B. Malingering ...	1	
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—					
(c) Nematoda (Other than Ankylostoma)—					
Ascaris ...	1				
Carried forward ...	22	3	Total ...	88	4

TABLE 22.

\* METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION, ST. VINCENT, 1936.

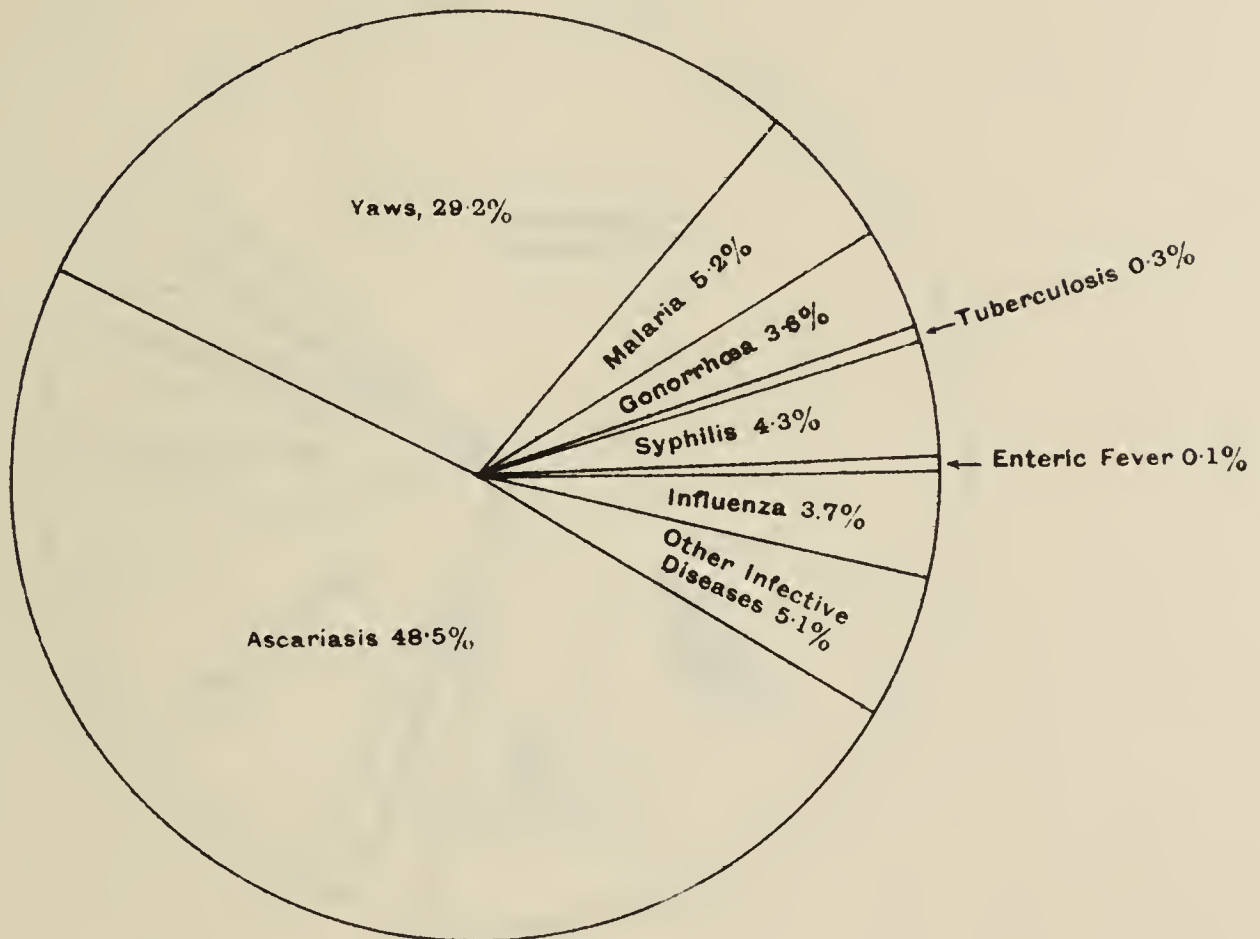
Month.	Temperature.				Rainfall.		Wind.	
	Shade Max.	Shade Min.	Range. Mean	Mean.	In Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average force Miles per hour.
January ...	82.7	73.5	9.2	78.1	2.15	66.3	N.E.	8.1
February ...	82.8	71.5	11.3	77.1	2.06	66.0	S.E.	7.6
March ...	84.7	73.9	10.8	79.3	.47	69.1	E.	8.8
April ...	85.4	75.1	10.3	80.2	2.56	69.4	E.	8.5
May ...	86.0	76.7	9.3	81.3	8.24	72.7	S.E.	6.9
June ...	85.1	75.9	9.2	80.5	11.54	74.1	S.E.	5.4
July ...	84.9	76.1	8.8	80.5	14.77	74.5	S.E.	8.9
August ...	86.2	75.5	10.7	80.8	8.77	73.0	S.E.	3.8
September ...	86.8	76.0	10.8	81.4	9.93	74.4	S.E.	3.5
October ...	86.4	75.7	10.7	81.0	12.45	72.3	S.E.	3.7
November ...	85.3	75.9	9.4	80.6	9.68	73.7	E.	4.8
December ...	83.7	73.5	10.2	78.6	3.56	70.9	E.	5.7

\* Furnished by the Superintendent of Agriculture.

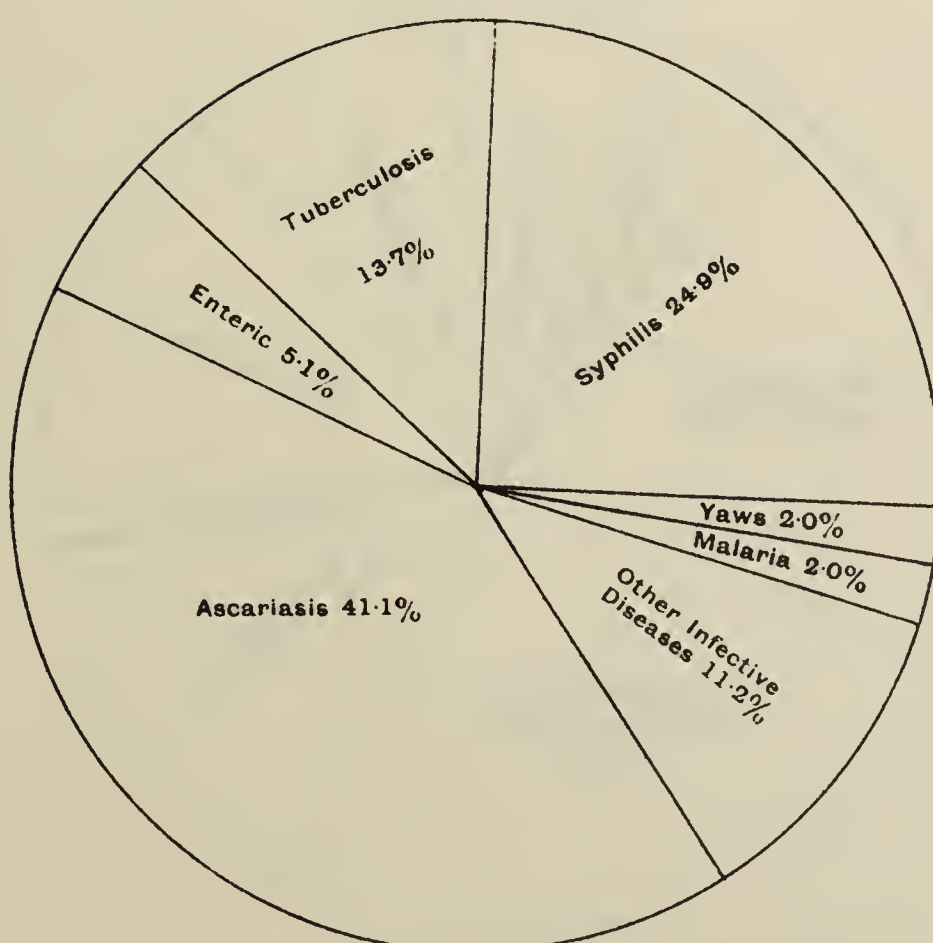
CHART 4

RECORD OF  
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES AND DEATHS.  
ST. VINCENT, 1936.

TOTAL INCIDENCE 18,732.



DEATHS 197



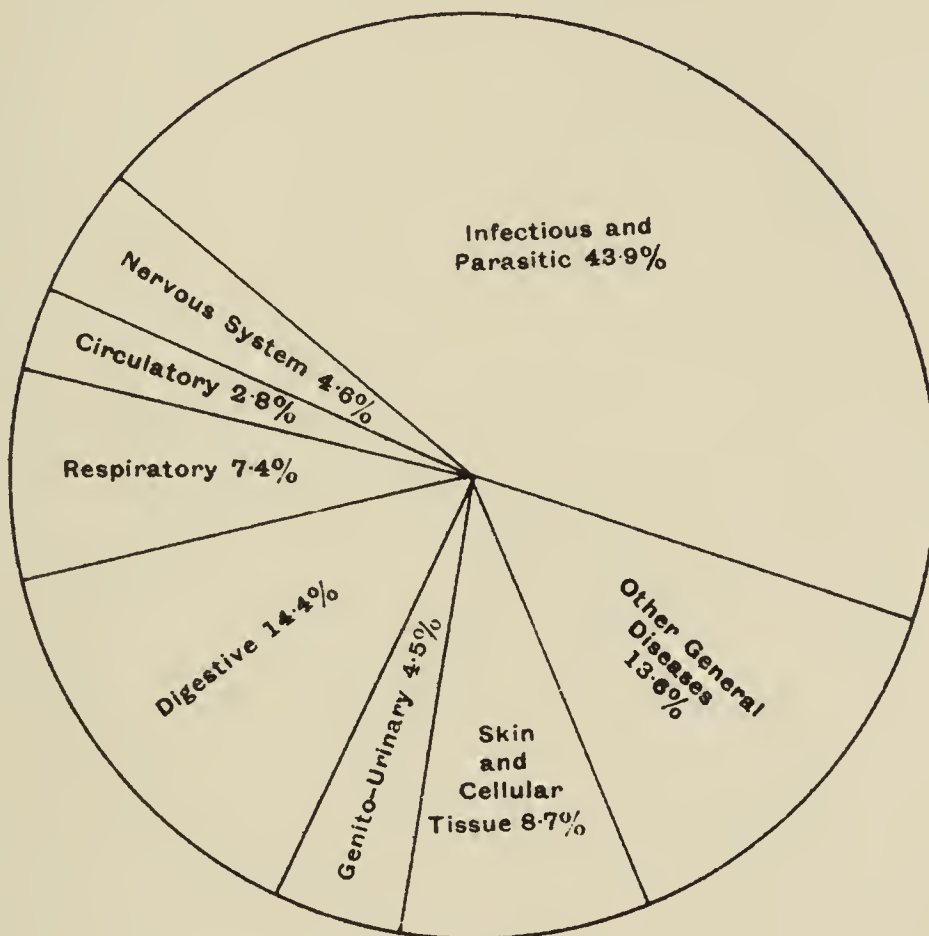




# CHART 5

## GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS ST. VINCENT, 1936.

TOTAL INCIDENCE 42,695



TOTAL DEATHS 924

